

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

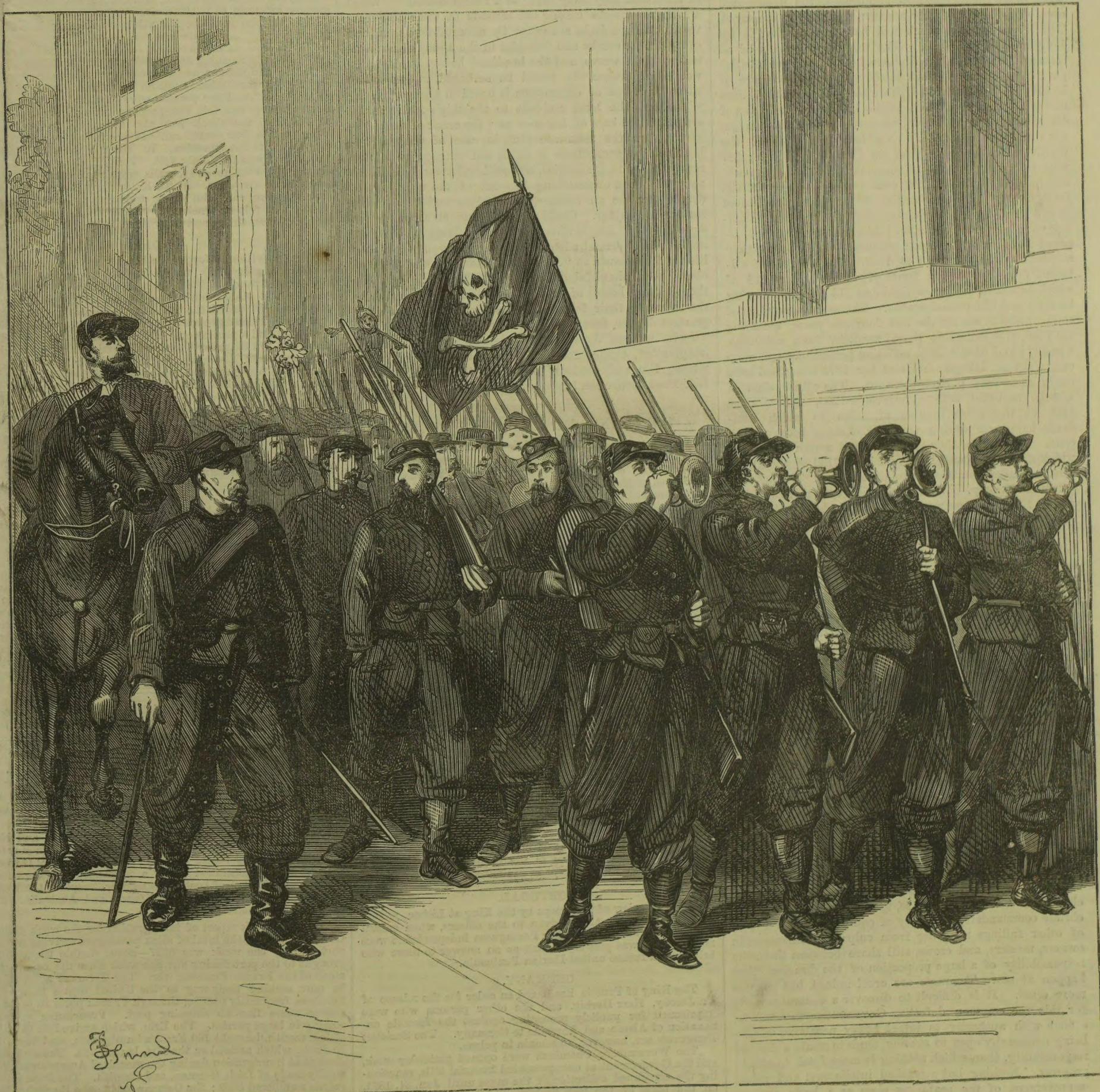


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WITH A SUPPLEMENT,
FIVEPENCE.



THE WAR: A BATTALION OF FRANCS-TIREURS PASSING THROUGH TOURS.

THE "WRECK REGISTER" FOR 1869.

The twentieth annual *Wreck Register* has been issued by the Board of Trade. We have usually made some remarks suggested by the facts it reports. We intend to do so now. Our readers, we are sure, will not only put up with this yearly recurrence to a subject necessarily gloomy, but will appreciate the sentiment which prompts it. They who dwell in this sea-girt land, but who are not interested in a periodical record of the wonders and perils of "the great deep," cannot be many. There is a smack of brine in the air we breathe in any part of the islands constituting the United Kingdom, and its effect is to quicken our susceptibilities to everything that pertains to a seafaring life. Even the war, that most awful phenomenon of the history of civilisation in modern times, engrossing as it has been, and still is, cannot wholly withdraw our attention from the incidents of life and death aboard of ship—for they enter into, and, to no small extent, colour, our national idiosyncrasy. There will need no apology, therefore, for an attempt to handle the theme of wrecks and life-boats once more in these columns. Novelty, indeed, the subject-matter will scarcely admit of. The picture is much the same as of old, only a size or two larger. But it will bear to be looked at, nevertheless. Nay, more, it demands to be looked at. Accurate information gives knowledge; fulness of knowledge begets sympathy; and sympathy is self-impelled to gratify itself in action and guide itself by the suggestions of duty.

The statistics of the subject, which, relatively to it, are as the skeleton to the finished form of life—gaunt, dry, and ghastly—may be dispatched in a paragraph. They range themselves into two classes, the debtor and creditor sides of the same account, the lost and the saved. The *Wreck Register*, which will be our authority, is for 1869, the last published. The number of vessels of all sorts entered inwards and cleared outwards from British ports is set down at about 400,000, having a tonnage of 70,000,000. Of these ships we are told that 3594 were lost or damaged in 2114 casualties last year—an excess of 463 as compared with 1868, when the losses and damages were returned at 2131. No less than 2163 of the vessels which came to grief in 1869 were British; 387 were foreign ships; and the nationality of 44 is unknown. Of the British vessels, 663 were foreign-going. Of the foreign ships, 298 were sailing to or from the United Kingdom; 46 were passing our shores; and 28 were employed in our coasting trade. Altogether, the ships engaged in our coasting trade which suffered from casualty at sea may be set down at 1559. The number of collisions reached the high figure of 461 last year—148 of which happened during daylight and 313 at night, causing 90 total and 371 partial wrecks. The average number of total wrecks at sea for the last fourteen years, including A.D. 1869, and excluding those resulting from collisions, was 484; and of casualties inflicting partial damage, more or less severe, 719—the register for 1869 being 606 total losses and 1047 partial damages. The collier class of vessels, as usual, suffered severely—1200, or nearly one half of the whole number of ships to which accidents happened during the year, having been of this class. Nor were they the old and rotten craft only which met with disaster. There were 1130 of the unfortunates under fourteen years of age, and 750 between fifteen and thirty. What, perhaps, is even more striking, is that 177 wrecks occurred when the wind was quite calm, and 660 when the breeze ranged from "moderate" through "fresh" to "strong." The loss of hands employed on board the 2594 ships the wreck or injury of which is recorded in the *Wreck Register* of 1869 was 933, of whom 435 perished in vessels that foundered, 118 in collision cases, 288 in ships stranded or cast ashore, and 92 from other causes. But there is a credit side to this part of the account. For the purpose of saving life at sea there are now on the coasts of the British Isles 233 life-boats under the management of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, and 41 under local boards. There are also 282 stations under the care of the coastguard and the Board of Trade, where rocket and mortar apparatus is available for the same end. By these beneficent agencies, we are told, thousands of shipwrecked sailors were saved last year, of whom 1838 were rescued from the deep, and 64 ships saved from destruction by the life-boats of the above-named institution alone, which, since its establishment, has been honoured as the means of saving or helping to save 19,687 imperilled lives.

Such is an unadorned record of the main facts attested by the *Wreck Register* of 1869. We are sorry that in this, as in other statistical compilations concerning human life, many more accidents and deaths were ascertained to have been due to preventable causes than to the fury of the elements. Unseaworthy ships, ignorant, negligent, or intemperate commanders, deficiency of equipments, and a score of other failings resulting from culpable recklessness in owners, masters, and crews, still share between them the responsibility of a large proportion of the disasters that happen at sea. Tempests are cruel indeed, but man is more cruel. It is difficult to discover a general remedy for this too common defect. Government supervision, armed with authority to inflict heavy penalties, besides being necessarily open to evasion, tends to create a divided responsibility, than which nothing is more fatal to steady progress. Nothing but a marked intellectual and moral improvement of the seafaring class as a body, appears likely to guarantee a permanent amelioration of the

present humiliating condition of a considerable proportion of the shipping trade of the United Kingdom. Till then, hecatombs of human victims will continue to be offered up, not so much to the tumultuous ocean, as to the rapacious greed of pecuniary gain.

But it would be unjust to confound the innocent with the guilty. The margin of wrecks to the broad area of successful seamanship, though much greater than it need be, is much narrower than, all the uncertainties and perils considered, there was room to expect. Two thousand five hundred casualties is not a very heavy percentage on four hundred thousand voyages. These latter, even when the former have been deducted, represent an incalculable total of incessant vigilance, conscientious care, exhausting toil, exposure to hardship, and endurance of a great variety of sacrifices, physical and social. The sailor's life has its special charms which imagination and habit help to brighten; but, in the main, it is a trying life which, we suspect, would in most cases be forsaken before mature age, but that the training it demands unfits most men who receive it for any other calling. England owes her greatness, in large measure, to her mercantile marine—and, albeit its character is capable of indefinite elevation, it stands, as a whole, far too high, and secures to the country far too magnificent advantages, to suffer more than a very partial eclipse from its ill-disciplined members.

The fresh-heartedness, generosity, and heroism which seagoing has a manifest aptitude to nourish, can never be overlooked in any consideration of what can be done to project a ray of cheerfulness into the somewhat sombre lives of our honest Jack-tars. "A friend in need," they of most men may truly say, "is a friend indeed." When a full gale shrieks among the shrouds of their labouring vessel, and her decks are swept by mountainous seas, and every timber creaks and trembles in the agony of her contest with the waves, and the headland before her must be weathered, unless she would be embayed and stranded, when the voice of destruction is heard in the roar of the winds, and the least accident to the ship's tackle would sound in the ears of her crew as "the crack of doom"—surely, then, the assurance that, in case of need, a life-boat will be somewhere at hand, and courageous-hearted men, trained to the service, will pull and steer it with the noble ambition of snatching life out of the very jaws of death, must be an inconceivable solace and hope to the sea-tossed mariner. Could his wife and children, or his sweetheart, or his mother, watch the gallant life-boat on its dangerous errand of mercy, they, too, would doubtless lift up their hearts to "Him whom the winds and the seas obey" with thankfulness that he had put it into the thoughts and hearts of men to contrive and provide for the rescue of their fellow-creatures, in the hour of their greatest danger, from the devouring ocean. For our part, we who witness these intensely-exciting scenes only in imagination, cannot restrain ourselves from exclaiming, "Long life and glorious success to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution!"

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

A despatch from Florence states that the Spanish Government having confidentially notified to the diplomatic body accredited at Madrid the candidacy of the Duke of Aosta to the throne of Spain, the representatives of the foreign Powers in that city have communicated the fact to their respective Governments. The Duke of Aosta has accepted the Crown on condition that he is elected by the Cortes and recognised by foreign Powers.

ITALY.

Signor Sella has returned to Florence from Rome, where a deputation of Romans waited on him to thank him for his energetic policy, and urged him to complete his work by immediately declaring Rome the capital of Italy. He declared that the transfer of the capital to Rome was certain, but must be carried out with the sanction of the Italian Parliament. Signor Sella also added that the unification of the laws was necessary, but that it required some time to effect it.

The Chamber of Deputies is to meet on Nov. 21.

The official gazette of Florence publishes decrees introducing at Rome the Provincial and Communal Administrative Legislation of Italy, and making of the five Roman provinces one only, with five sub-prefectures.

A Pontifical Bull has been affixed to the doors of the principal churches in Rome, announcing the suspension of the Ecumenical Council, in consequence of the sacrilegious invasion of Rome, which might restrict the liberty of the Pope and Bishops, and on account of the European war, which prevents many Bishops leaving their sees. Nevertheless, the jubilee granted on the occasion of the council continues.

The official gazette, in reference to the Apostolic letter, says:—"The fact of the publication of the letter by being placarded by order of the Pope on the principal churches in Rome, and by its insertion in the Roman journals, demonstrates the liberty of the Pope in the exercise of his spiritual authority."

PORTUGAL.

After a review of the troops by the King at Lisbon, yesterday week, a banquet was given to the officers, when enthusiastic declarations regarding Portuguese independence were made. This was possibly meant as an answer to those who believe in a future united Iberian Peninsula.

GERMANY.

The King of Prussia has issued an order for the release of Dr. Jacoby, Herr Herbig, and the other persons who were imprisoned for publicly protesting against the forcible annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. The Socialist Democrats are, however, to remain in prison.

The Wurtemberg Chambers were opened yesterday week, and the Government at once presented financial bills, sanctioning the continued collection of the taxes until Jan. 31, 1871, on the basis of the last Budget, and granting a further military credit of 3,700,000 florins. It was resolved that the report of the Finance Committee should be received, and a

motion for a longer delay was negatived. The Diet was dissolved on Saturday.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In Monday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, Herr Brestel, the Minister of Finance, brought in the draughts of forty-six bills, and recommended to the House that they should be considered at an early date. Herr Koloman Tirza brought forward a motion that the Government should, as soon as possible, lay before the House and the King the propositions relative to the organisation of an independent Hungarian army. Herr Tirza declared that the Opposition approved of the foreign policy of the Government.

The Minister of Finance, on Wednesday, submitted to the Lower House the Budget for 1871, and the closing accounts for 1869. Instead of a deficit of 13 million florins, as had been estimated for 1869, there is a surplus of 9½ millions. The deficit for 1870 is reduced from 15 to 9 millions, and that for 1871 is calculated at 11½ million florins, including the common expenditure.

AMERICA.

President Grant has appointed Nov. 24 as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer.

Mr. Morton has formally declined the post of Minister to Great Britain, assigning as a reason that the ascendancy recently gained by the Democrats in the Indiana Legislature would cause his seat in the Senate, if vacated, to be filled by a Democrat.

On Tuesday a large meeting was held in New York, at which it was proposed to set apart the fourth Sunday in November to make collections in all the States for the erection of a memorial monument to the late General Lee.

The Republican candidate, Mr. Scott, has been elected Governor of South Carolina, and two coloured Radicals and two white Conservatives have been elected members of Congress. The negroes, it is said, control the Legislature.

The corner-stone of the Memorial Hall, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been laid. This hall is to be built in memory of the students and graduates who fell in the late civil war, and the fund subscribed for the purpose amounts to 262,000 dols.

The Sappho beat the Dauntless, on Monday, in a twenty-mile race.

A shock of earthquake was felt in the United States and Canada on the morning of Thursday week. Buildings cracked in Boston and Bangor, and a rumbling was heard and a vibratory motion was distinctly felt at New York. In Quebec some chimneys fell, and two persons were injured by falling bricks. General alarm was felt, the people rushing into the streets. At Montreal the shock was also severe. The Judges and others in the law courts ran out precipitately, and the bells rang owing to the vibration. In Toronto the shock was less severe, but was distinctly felt. The steeple of St. George's Church was seen to sway, walls were shaken, and furniture moved from its place. At St. Katharine's Church some windows were broken. The shock appeared to travel eastward. It was first felt at Quebec at 11.15 a.m., and the vibration lasted between thirty and forty seconds.

INDIA.

The festivities at Jeypore in honour of the Viceroy's visit closed, on Monday week, with a banquet and fireworks. Lord Mayo visited the gaol, the college, and the school, laid the first stone of the Maharajah's hospital, and had good sport at intervals. He visited the Sambur Lake on Tuesday, entered Ajmeer on Thursday evening, and was met by the chief of Oudeypore and a procession. Private interviews occupied the next day. On Saturday there was a public durbar, at which the Viceroy told the chiefs that the British Government had determined to uphold those who governed with justice and wisdom. His Excellency wished to establish a college to educate the sons of Thikoors and chiefs.

Yakoob Khan has been successful in some sharp fights near Candahar, and the tide is again turning in his favour. The garrison still holds out. The Ameer, contrary to rumour, remains in Cabul.

From Bombay we learn that the departure of troops from Madras to China is being hastened.

NEW ZEALAND.

Advices have been received from Auckland, via San Francisco, to Sept. 6. The Duke of Edinburgh had arrived at Wellington in the Galatea, and Commodore Stirling, the commander of the Australian squadron, was also there with the Clio and four other of her Majesty's ships. A ball was given in Wellington on Sept. 1, in honour of Commodore Lambert, who was about to depart for England. Smart shocks of earthquake were felt at Christchurch, Lyttelton, and Dunedin on Aug. 31, but no serious damage was done. The New Zealand Parliament had decided at once to enter upon an extended scheme of immigration and public works, and a number of railways were to be constructed immediately as part of a general scheme intended ultimately to unite the whole colony by railway communication.

The Marchioness of Caux, Adelina Patti, has left Brussels for St. Petersburg, whither Madame Sass has also gone.

The steamer Roman, from the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at Plymouth yesterday week, bringing diamonds to the value of £17,000.

As the Papal States now form part of the kingdom of Italy, correspondence addressed to places in those States will henceforward be subject to the same rates of postage and conditions of transmission as correspondence for Italy.

The mail and passenger service to Australia and New Zealand, via San Francisco, which was commenced in May last under a temporary postal contract with the Colonial Governments, will be continued under a permanent arrangement, and a superior class of boats, it is said, will replace those now plying between the coasts of California and Australia. The departures are monthly each way.

The New York report of immigration for the week ending Oct. 1 shows that the total of alien passengers arriving at that port during the week was 6397—about double the number brought to the port during any one week since the commencement of the Franco-Prussian war. The Germans are said to be now seeking their way to the United States in greater numbers, frequently passing through French ports in order to get to some English shipping port. Frenchmen are also coming in large parties. The Erin, which arrived on the 19th of last month, brought 160 French immigrants, and the Ville de Paris, which arrived on the 21st, landed 310. The statistics show that immigration during the month of August was principally made of Irish, German, and English. The Irish immigrants numbered 5389; the German, 3340; the English, 3349; and the Swedes, 1064. The total immigration for the month of August last was 19,471; and for the same month in 1869 was 21,357.

FROM INSIDE PARIS.

FOURTH WEEK OF THE SIEGE.

[The following Letter from our Special Correspondent in Paris was sent by the Victor Hugo balloon. A portion of his diary, chronicling the chief events of the Third Week of the Siege, appeared in our Number of the 15th inst.]

PARIS, Oct. 16.

Sunday, Oct. 9.—This was a day of calm compared with the commotion that reigned in Paris the day preceding. A crowd certainly collected on the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, but actuated solely by curiosity, it being generally imagined that the partisans of the Commune would endeavour to repair the check they had experienced by a new and armed demonstration. But Major Flourens and his battalions of Belleville failed to make their appearance, and the crowd had to content itself with a speech from M. Etienne Arago on behalf of the Government, exhorting the citizens to concord, and congratulating them on their attitude of the previous day. Late in the afternoon numerous companies of National Guards marched to the Place to signify their entire adhesion to the policy of the Government. The morning edition of the *Journal Officiel* contained a letter from M. Jules Favre to General Tamié, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards, thanking him for the support rendered by that body to the cause of concord and order.

In the course of the day a few shots were fired from the forts against the Prussian works, and a reconnoitring party of the Mobile Guard came upon a Prussian outpost at Drancy and forced the men composing it to retreat. These were the only military operations effected.

The Parisians, no longer having the Bois de Boulogne, nor, indeed, any of their favourite places of resort to stroll in on Sunday afternoons, had taken to promenade along the military road running parallel with the ramparts. Their presence there in considerable numbers having been found, however, detrimental to proper military discipline, General Trochu issued an order of the day interdicting the general public from using the road in question, and the thousands of people who came this afternoon from all quarters of Paris to see their relatives or friends of the National and Mobile Guards were doomed to disappointment.

Monday, Oct. 10.—The Government received news from M. Gambetta, who left Paris, in a balloon, on the Friday preceding, and concerning whose fate some degree of alarm had been felt. It seems that shortly after the balloon had ascended the wind changed and drove it due east, and it was feared that it had fallen into the hands of the Prussians. Happily this was not the case, but M. Gambetta's despatch, brought to Paris by a carrier-pigeon, mentions that he had a narrow escape from the Prussian sharpshooters.

In the course of the day some troops belonging to La Boissière, Montreuil, and Noisy redoubts had a sharp engagement with the Prussians, who unmasked against them a couple of pieces of artillery in a wood on the French left. The fire of the forts, however, soon disabled these pieces, and caused the enemy to retreat.

The papers published a letter from M. Rochefort to his friend Citizen Flourens, excusing himself, as a supporter of the Commune, for not having resigned his position as a member of the Government. He observed that he did not wish the roar of the cannon of the ramparts to be mingled with the report of musketry in the streets; and that if he had capitulated with his convictions it was to avoid capitulating with the Prussians.

The Mayor of Belleville telegraphed to the Government in the afternoon that Flourens had ordered the *rappel* to be beaten with the intention of marching the men under his command upon the Hôtel de Ville. The *générale* was thereupon beaten all over Paris, and the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville was crowded with citizen soldiers, determined to defend the Government if the necessity should arise. A new telegram from Belleville, however, notified that the five battalions under Major Flourens' command had refused to march at his summons, and the day passed off quietly.

Tuesday, Oct. 11.—M. Jules Ferry, one of the members of the Provisional Government, repaired to Belleville, on the invitation of the National Guards of the locality, who had assembled at their exercising-ground to receive him. He was greeted with loud cries of "Vive la République!" "Vive le Gouvernement!" and was assured that the citizens of Belleville were determined to act in complete concord with their fellow-citizens for the defence of the country. M. Ferry addressed several short speeches to the various companies as he passed them in review; and altogether this visit to Belleville on the part of a member of the Government seems to have had a very good effect.

Citizen Flourens, who had resigned his command when he found that the Government were not prepared to submit to his dictation, thought proper to resume it again, although his resignation had been accepted, on the pretence that he had been re-elected to it by his officers. This proceeding on his part caused a notice to be published in the *Journal Officiel* repudiating the pretended re-election, and intimating that Major Flourens would be dealt with by a court-martial for illegally assembling the National Guards of Belleville with the intention of marching them against the Government at the Hôtel de Ville. Various commanders of National Guard, who had been loud in their demands for the Commune, have been called upon by their men to resign, and one, a citizen Sapia, who had directed them to supply themselves with cartridges and march with him to the Hôtel de Ville, has actually been arrested by his own officers and conducted to the Conciergerie, where he now awaits his trial before a court-martial.

A vigorous fire was opened against the Prussian position at St. Cloud from Mont Valérien, the battery of Montmartre, and the Suresnes gun-boat; and several shots were fired from Courbevoie and Saint Ouen on the enemy's ranks in front of these redoubts. No reconnoitring parties appear to have been sent out.

A court-martial assembled to try various deserters charged with having abandoned their posts in front of the enemy on the occasion of the engagement at Châtillon. Five of the number were condemned to death—namely, four artillerymen and a soldier of the Line. A volunteer who was among the accused was acquitted.

Count de Kératry having resigned his functions as Prefect of Police, a decree has appeared appointing M. Edmond Adam to the post.

Wednesday, Oct. 12.—The wind, which had been for some days past in an unfavourable quarter, shifted round to the east, and preparations were instantly made for sending off three balloons, each of which was to take one or more Government Commissioners, to the departments, with a considerable quantity of letters in addition. At the Orleans railway station the Washington balloon accomplished a successful ascent; and preparations were made for dispatching a second balloon, named

the Godefroy Cavaignac, which was to have taken out M. Rane, a well-known Parisian journalist, intrusted with missions from the Government to Admiral Fournichon and M. Gambetta; but a sudden gust of wind snapped the netting, and rent the sides of the balloon just as the inflation was completed. A new balloon was soon in readiness, but, unfortunately, met with a similar disaster; consequently, the departure of M. Rane had to be delayed until a more propitious occasion. The same day, however, one of M. Nadar's aeronauts succeeded in accomplishing a successful ascent, with a balloon named the George Sand, from the Place de St. Pierre, at Montmartre.

The military operations of Wednesday were confined to a reconnaissance of the wood of Neuilly-sur-Marne and the plateau of Avron, on the part of a regiment of the Mobile Guard, aided by a division of the 1st Regiment of Chasseurs and a detachment of Spahis, which resulted in the enemy's outposts retiring.

Paris was amused, if it was not surprised, at finding the walls posted over with green placards announcing the intended formation of no less than ten battalions of a new corps, which had taken the title of "Amazons of the Seine!" The members of the corps in question, who were all to be women of unexceptionable character, were to be distributed in companies among the National Guard and to share with them the danger of making sorties and the duties of defending the ramparts. Their officers were all to be women and selected from among the wives and daughters of officers of the army. Their costume was to be a black blouse bound with yellow, black trousers with a yellow stripe, and a black kepi with a yellow band. They were, moreover, to be armed with a light gun, carrying about 220 yards. Before the day was out, numerous women had enrolled themselves in the first battalion.

Thursday, Oct. 13.—A credit was decreed for the Ministry of War, amounting to 269,500,000f.; 127,000,000 of which was for the payment and rationing of the troops, 25,000,000 for artillery, 20,000,000 for clothing and camping apparatus, 14,800,000 for engineering works, 20,000,000 for the cost of transport, and 32,000,000 for remounts, harness, &c. Beyond the foregoing there was a special estimate of 29,000,000f. for the Mobile Guard, and various small amounts for miscellaneous purposes.

A reconnaissance on a grand scale was made by the troops under the command of General Vinoy on the plateaux of Bagneux and Châtillon. General Susbielle's division, to whom the attack of Châtillon was intrusted, found itself arrested at the entry of the village by the enemy's barricades, but, after an energetic struggle, they carried the position. The attack on Bagneux was confided to the Mobiles of the Aube and the Côte d'Or, who accomplished their mission with great gallantry, the commander of the first, Count de Dampierre, falling at the head of his troops while inciting them to the charge. After an engagement which lasted for five hours, during which the object of the reconnaissance had been effected, the retreat commenced, and was accomplished with perfect order, under the enemy's fire, to which the fire of Forts Montrouge, Vanvres, and Issy was opposed. The reserve guard of sailors who protected the retreat highly distinguished itself, as did also the corps composed of ex-sergents-de-ville. The Prussian losses are believed to have been considerable, as at Bagneux alone they left 300 dead, while the French had nearly thirty men killed and eighty wounded. Upwards of a hundred Prussian prisoners were taken, and in the course of the afternoon were brought into Paris and passed along the Boulevard St. Michel, on their way to the Place Vendôme. Most of them were very young men, and all were more or less haggard-looking. Their uniforms, too, were in a sadly tattered condition. They have since been sent to the prison of La Roquette. At three o'clock in the afternoon, soon after the engagement had terminated, two members of the Provisional Government—namely, MM. Peletan and Rochefort—accompanied by M. Floquet, made their appearance on the field of battle.

During the evening Mont Valérien sent some shells in the direction of St. Cloud, one of which set fire to the palace, which, after burning for a considerable number of hours, was eventually reduced to a complete ruin. The works of art and furniture of the château are said to have been removed before the commencement of the siege.

Friday, Oct. 14.—In the afternoon General Trochu visited the French positions to the east of the Château of Vincennes and the troops occupying Creteil, and caused a considerable quantity of corn and forage which had been left in different farms in the vicinity to be sent into Paris.

A protestation on the part of the members of the Corps Diplomatique still remaining in Paris appeared in this morning's papers. It seems that application had been made to Count Bismarck to permit couriers bearing despatches to foreign Governments to pass unmolested through the Prussian lines, and that the Chancellor of the North German Confederation had replied that this could only be permitted providing none of the despatches were written in cipher and that all communications were left perfectly open. It was against this proposition that the protest in question was levelled.

Saturday, Oct. 15.—A brisk cannonade from Forts Romainville and Rosny drove the Prussians from the farm of Grainlay and the village of Raincy, at the same time that the fire from Fort Noisy was directed against their entrenched camp at the Pont de la Poudrette, doing them considerable damage. The corps of skirmishers of the Seine, taking advantage of this cannonade, advanced from the village of Bondy and directed a steady discharge on the Prussians encamped in ambuscade on the opposite bank of the Ourcq canal.

The *Journal Officiel* of this morning announced the arrival in Paris of Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, bringing with him 500,000f. subscribed in England for the French sick and wounded. It was rumoured that he was the bearer of a corresponding amount to the Prussians, which he had left at their headquarters at Versailles. *Le Temps* of this evening publishes numerous extracts from English journals giving us news from the French departments, as well as from Europe generally.

The meat supply of the inhabitants of Paris has been confided to the different Mayors, who have shown no kind of aptitude for such a duty. To obtain a few ounces of meat at a butcher's shop it is necessary to wait from three to six hours. People in certain districts commence to assemble in front of those establishments at half-past twelve the night before, and always as early as three o'clock the same morning.

It has been resolved by the Postmaster-General that, in consequence of the disturbed state of France, the overland mails shall be sent through Belgium, Germany, and over the Brenner Pass to Brindisi.

Messrs. Baring Brothers have publicly contradicted the statement that they had been employed to make investments in English securities on behalf of the Emperor Napoleon. They state further that they do not hold any stocks or objects of value for the Emperor.

THE WAR.

Metz has yielded at last. There had been continual rumours of its impending surrender. Negotiations had taken place, and Marshal Bazaine's first proposal, through General Boyer, was that he and his field army should be permitted to leave Metz on condition of not fighting against Germany for three months. The original garrison of Metz was to retain possession of the fortress. This proposition was declined; and on Thursday the King of Prussia telegraphed to Queen Augusta as follows:—

This morning the army of Marshal Bazaine and the fortress of Metz capitulated, with 150,000 prisoners, including 20,000 sick and wounded. This afternoon the army and the garrison will lay down their arms. This is one of the most important events of the month. Providence be thanked.

(Signed) WILHELM.

The prolonged pause in the actual fighting before Paris, remarked in our last, has only been interrupted by a French sortie from the fort of Mont Valérien, on Friday week, against the Prussian position at Bougival. The village of Bougival lies on the left bank of the Seine, half way between Mont Valérien and St. Germain. It is shown in the middle distance of the view engraved on the last page of our Supplement, which looks from St. Germain towards Mont Valérien, across a space of five miles. In the conflict of Friday week it appears that 25,000 men, with forty guns, issued from Fort Valérien and made an attack on the German position in the bend of the Seine from Bougival, Rueil, and La Celle to St. Cloud, in three columns, and with numerous field guns. The fight lasted till dark; but the French retreated to the shelter of the guns under Mont Valérien, leaving half a battery in the hands of the Germans. In action the Prussians scarcely used their artillery. The German loss was half that of the French, which did not, however, exceed three or four hundred killed and a hundred taken prisoners. The King of Prussia watched the engagement from the Marly viaduct, a structure of thirty-six arches, on the crest of the heights of Marly, which affords the best view of the district. The support of the divisions of the 5th Corps (Posen and Lower Silesia) by the artillery of the 4th Army Corps was fresh evidence how closely interwoven the investment of the French capital is. The Prussians say that "their success in the engagement was the more complete as the enemy, though he had not ventured to pass beyond the ground commanded by his fortress guns, retreated under the cannons of Mont Valérien, being obliged to abandon two of the new field-guns which have been made in large numbers in Paris." Another sortie took place, last week, across the Marne at Joinville, east of Paris, but it was easily repulsed.

The French forces in the eastern departments, south of Lorraine and next to Alsace, are divided into the regular troops, under General Cambriels, and General Garibaldi's irregulars, or volunteers. It appears that Garibaldi has already organised three partisan brigades for service in the Vosges. The 1st Brigade consists of one regiment of Mobiles, a battalion of Francs-Tireurs, and a body of Irishmen and Spaniards; the 2nd Brigade, under Colonel Maire, consists almost entirely of Frenchmen; the 3rd Brigade, commanded by Menotti Garibaldi, consists of a battalion of Mobiles, two battalions of Italians, and one battalion of men from Nice. To each battalion is attached a company of Engineers—an excellent arrangement. Dôle, a few miles south-west of Besançon, is the head-quarters of Garibaldi; but he was lately at Belfort, a fortress of southern Alsace, on the border of Franche Comté. A battle took place on Saturday, in which the regular force, commanded by General Cambriels, which was posted near Aisy and Etux, was driven back towards Besançon. The German army of General von Werder gained this success; the brigade of Degenfeld, the troops of the brigade of Prince Wilhelm and Keller, and two battalions of the 30th Regiment were engaged. The German loss was three officers and about a hundred men. The French had considerable losses, besides two staff officers, thirteen other officers, and 180 men taken prisoners, and withdrew in great disorder.

In Alsace, the fortress of Schœstadt, or Schettstadt, with a garrison of 2400 men and 120 guns, surrendered to the German besiegers, last Monday, after six days' bombardment. The siege of New Breisach will now be commenced in earnest; hitherto there has been only a complete investment. The last act of Marshal Niel was to strengthen its fortifications. Besides the fortress of New Breisach, which is about a mile from the Rhine, there is a strong *tête de pont* on the French side of the river quite independent of the main fortress.

The bombardment of Verdun has been carried on with great severity, and the Prussians seem determined to take that town. Mezières was to be bombarded this week. In the north of France General Bourbaki is making energetic preparations to defend Lille. The Prussians have desisted from their threatened attack on Amiens and fallen back on Beauvais.

The city of Chartres, chief town of the department of the Eure et Loire, and one of the largest corn markets in France, was occupied by the Germans on Friday week. The French army of the Loire has proved unable to do anything, and the Delegation, or section of the Provisional Government, at Tours, consisting of Messrs. Crémieux and Gambetta, is expected to leave that city. It will probably retire to Clermont, in Auvergne, 260 miles due south of Paris.

There is a rumour to the effect that distinct conditions of peace have been submitted to the belligerents by England, Russia, and Austria. The alleged terms are these:—No cession of territory, but the dismantling of Metz and Strasbourg; an indemnity of £80,000,000; and peace to be ensured by a collective neutral guarantee. A telegram from Tours states that the present negotiations are wholly due to the initiative of England, the French Government having neither asked nor proposed anything. It is expected that a week at least must elapse before M. Thiers can hope to have an interview with the Government in Paris.

The *North German Gazette* of Berlin states that to all the various attempts to obtain peace, whether they have been made by Republicans, Imperialists, or others, Count Bismarck has always replied that the first condition is the election of a French Representative Assembly, with which, or with the Government which it might set up, the Germans could alone hope to make a safe and durable peace. The Germans are ready to give "every facility" for the election of such an assembly. The *Cologne Gazette* says that "a general feeling" begins to make itself felt in Germany against the annexation "of the whole of Lorraine." If the French Government "would agree to the principle of a cession of territory," the Germans would be satisfied with Alsace and German Lorraine. Their frontier would include Luneville and Phalsburg, and they would obtain further "protection" by reoccupying the fortress of Luxembourg and razing the great stronghold of Metz.

The steam-ship *Warrior* left Woolwich last Saturday with troops for India. She is to go via the Suez Canal.



THE WAR: DEFENCE OF PARIS—LOOK-OUT POST AT THE ROND-POINT OF COURBEVOIE.



THE WAR: DEFENCE OF PARIS—THE PONT NAPOLEON AT BERCY.



M. THIERS.

seem to promise much; but it is more reasonable to believe that this may be so than that M. Thiers goes only to reproduce the sentimentalisms of M. Jules Favre. That men speculate on such things shows how eagerly their hearts are set on an end to the present reign of terror.

Since the above was written news of the capitulation of Metz has reached us. What will be its effect on peace negotiations? Will the knowledge that, with the surrender of this fortress, 150,000 men have yielded themselves prisoners of war dishearten the French people? or will it intensify their obdurate hate? Must Paris be subjected to the horrors of a bombardment—in the end probably to fall, as Strasbourg, Metz, and minor places have fallen—ere they are brought to a fit state of mind to sue for peace and to yield Alsace and Lorraine?

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, on Sunday, at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Taylor officiated.

On Monday the Queen held a Council at Balmoral Castle, at which the formal consent of her Majesty was given to the marriage of Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorn. At the Council Parliament was further prorogued from the 27th inst. to Dec. 13. Earl De Grey, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster were present. Mr. Edmund Harrison was clerk of the Council.

The Queen, during the week, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has visited Sir John and Lady Clark, at Tillypronie, and Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, at The Manse; also the parish school at Crathie and the girls' school at Lochnagar. Her Majesty has also driven to Alt-na-Guithasach and the Linn of Quoich.

The Queen has entertained at dinner Earl De Grey, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and M. and Madame van de Weyer and Miss van de Weyer.

The Court will return to Windsor Castle at the end of next week.

The Queen has appointed the Hon. Mary Pitt to be one of her Majesty's maids of honour in ordinary, in the room of Lady Florence Seymour, resigned.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, went shooting, on Saturday last, in Richmond Park.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service. On Tuesday the Prince went to Newmarket races, and in the evening proceeded to Sandringham to inspect the works in progress upon the Royal estate. His Royal Highness returned to town on Wednesday.

The Princess has taken her customary daily drives.

Their Royal Highnesses have visited the St. James's, the Gaiety, and the Strand Theatres.

Prince and Princess Christian and Prince Arthur have visited the Prince and Princess during the week.

Their Royal Highnesses, with their family, will proceed to Sandringham before the birthday of the Prince, Nov. 9.

His Royal Highness will visit Lord Walsingham at Merton Hall, near Thetford, at the end of November.

The Hon. Mrs. W. Grey has succeeded Viscountess Walden as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

Prince Christian left Frogmore House, on Monday, on a visit to the Duke of Rutland at Cheveley Park, Newmarket.

Prince Arthur visited Prince and Princess Christian, on Saturday last, returning to the Ranger's Lodge, Greenwich Park, on Sunday evening. His Royal Highness dined, on Tuesday, with the officers of the garrison at Woolwich, in commemoration of the Battle of Balaclava.

Prince Hassan, eldest son of the Viceroy of Egypt, has arrived at Oxford.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester arrived in town, on Saturday last, from Kimbolton Castle, Hants.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose have returned to Raby Castle, Durham, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Derby at Knowsley.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne left town, on Saturday last, for Bowood, Wilts.

Countess Cowper and Ladies Florence and Amabel Cowper arrived in town, on Monday, from Eastbourne, in order to be present at the marriage of Earl Cowper and Miss Compton, which took place on Tuesday.

The Countess of Loudon has left Donnington Park, Leicestershire, for Bournemouth.

Viscount Halifax has arrived in town from Hickleton, Yorkshire.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Viscountess Beaconsfield have returned from Knowsley to Hughenden Manor.

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce has arrived in town from Scotland.

The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue left his residence on Carlton-gardens-terrace, on Saturday last, for Chewton Priory.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Lowe have returned to Caterham from Seacox-heath.

The inspection of the Inns of Court corps will be made, in Richmond Park, on Saturday, Nov. 26.

Lady William Lennox has composed a charming waltz entitled "Denmark's Rose," dedicated, by permission, to the Princess of Wales.

It is reported by telegraph from New York that Baez, the President of San Domingo, has disappeared. It is supposed that he has either been assassinated or has committed suicide.

On Thursday, Dr. W. Sedgwick Saunders, the chairman of the Special Library Committee of the Corporation, laid the foundation-stone of the New Guildhall Library and Museum, which is about to be erected by the Corporation, at the expense of about £40,000, outside the eastern end of the great hall. The plans were designed by Mr. Horace Jones, the City architect.

A new list of the members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, corrected to the 1st inst., has been published, from which it appears that at the date referred to there were on the register 16 honorary members, 699 members, 994 associates, and 176 students; making a total of 1885 of all classes.—The first ordinary general meeting for the Session 1870-1 will take place on Tuesday evening, Nov. 8, and the meetings will thereafter be continued on each successive Tuesday to the end of May, with the exception of Dec. 27 and Jan. 3. The annual general meeting will be held on Dec. 20.—Mr. William Alexander Provis has bequeathed £500 to the Benevolent Fund of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Atwood, Arthur Thomas; Vicar of Bromeswell, Woodbridge. Bardsley, J. W.; Incumbent of St. Saviour's, Liverpool. Bardsley, W.; Incumbent of St. John's, Bootle, Liverpool. Belcher, W.; Rector of Larling, Norfolk. Brown, Michael; Curate-in-charge of All Saints', Torre. Church, W. M. H.; Rector of Alvescott, Oxon. Dell, Robert; Vicar of St. Peter's, Birmingham. Hammond, Peter F.; Vicar of South Minns, Middlesex. Campbell, D.; Chaplain of King's College, London. Jones, F. Lloyd; Chaplain to the Lord Mayor elect (Mr. Alderman Dakin). Leathes, C. H.; Rector of Reedham and Vicar of Freehorne, Norfolk. Littlewood, James L.; Curate of Edington, Wilts. Marriott, C.; Curate of St. Michael's with the Blind Asylum Chapel, Bristol. Ottley, John B.; Vicar of Thorpe Acre; Rural Dean of East Akeley. Parker, Charles William; Curate of Sedgebrook. Parrington, M.; Canon Residentiary in Chichester Cathedral. Smith, J. Allan; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Notting-hill. Smith, Reginald; Rural Dean of Dorchester. Smith, Samuel E.; Vicar of Farnham, Yorkshire. Welch, F. W.; Vicar of Stamford, Norfolk. Wilkinson, M. J.; Vicar of Denholme, Bradford, Yorkshire. Wood, Thomas William; Chaplain at Rhyd Court. Woolrych, William Henry; Vicar of Huddington.

The Bishop of Peterborough opened a restored church at Hargrave, Northamptonshire, yesterday week.

The Rev. Goodrich Langley has been presented with a set of books, on resigning the curacy of Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent.

A granite monument has been placed over the grave of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells in the palace churchyard, adjoining Wells Cathedral.

Mr. E. K. Hornby, M.P., laid, last Saturday, the foundation-stone of additional Church of England schools for Trinity parish, Blackburn.

It is stated that a London publisher has offered £10,000 for the exclusive right for ten years of publishing the version of the Bible as revised by the Westminster Companies.

The parish church of Tintagel, in the diocese of Exeter, was reopened, after restoration, on Tuesday week, the Bishop of Carlisle preaching.

The Bishop of Manchester, in addressing a meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held on Tuesday night, spoke in favour of a revision of the Bible; and said he felt that if there was any hope of the ultimate reunion of Christendom (about which he was not very sanguine) it must be accomplished upon a Bible basis alone.

Wittering church was reopened on Thursday week. The earliest portion of the church is Saxon. Three years ago it was struck by lightning, and so much damaged as to be almost unfit for public worship. It has since been restored. The Rector paid the cost of restoring the chancel, and the money for the remainder has been principally subscribed by the Marquis of Exeter and his family.

The autumnal meetings of the Church Association opened in Liverpool on Tuesday—Mr. T. B. Horsfall in the chair. One of the chief papers read was one by Mr. Henderson (read by Mr. Sayle, of the Bristol branch), on the consideration of the duties of the Church of England in view of the official judgment in the Bennett case. This elicited an animated discussion. A meeting was held in Hope Hall in the evening.

The standing committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge met after the close of the proceedings, on Thursday week, under the presidency of the Archdeacon of Buckingham, and made arrangements for giving prompt effect to the educational vote just passed. A sub-committee for collection of grants to be laid before the standing committee was nominated—viz., the treasurers, the Rev. Dr. Currey, the Rev. Dr. Miller, Mr. Rivington, Mr. Pellew, and Mr. Powell.

At Malton, on Monday, the Archbishop of York began his visitation of the clergy, and in a long charge alluded to many matters, some of chief interest in his diocese and others affecting the Church at large. His Grace defended his course in the prosecution of Mr. Voysey, without remarking upon the merits of the case, which will come up for judgment in a few days. He alluded to recent legislation on ecclesiastical matters, advised the collection of church rates where they could be got, criticised the Education Act, and exhorted the clergy not to stand aloof from the school boards. If, he said, Churchmen and Nonconformists would combine to keep education in good hands, the Act might be made to work much good. He deplored the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church, which Church had the sympathy, and would have the assistance, of the sister Church in England. He regretted the failure of the Ritual Commission, and pointed out at some length the desirableness of a revision of the liturgy. He desired that the use of the Athanasian Creed might cease to be compulsory; and he concluded by reminding his hearers of the great responsibility of their work.—The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol delivered his triennial charge to his clergy at Gloucester on Monday; and the Bishop of Ripon gave his at Leeds on Wednesday week.

Another exhibition of poultry, pigeons, and pheasants, is to be held at the Crystal Palace in December, during the time of the cattle show. The prizes are numerous and valuable, there being nearly forty cups, and the total amounts to between £600 and £700. The entries will close on Nov. 12.

There was an unusually high tide at Hastings on Monday. The sea dashed over the parades and into the front thoroughfares for nearly two hours, and the basements of several houses were flooded. Considerable damage was done to the South Coast Railway between St. Leonards and Bexhill. A portion of the down line was washed away, causing a little delay in the traffic.

From April 1 to Oct. 22 the national revenue amounted to £33,689,156, or less by rather under four millions sterling than the receipts in the corresponding period of last year. So far the expenditure has been £39,585,332, and this is less by a million and a half than the issues from the Exchequer twelve months ago. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £1,166,809.

Some more shipping fatalities are reported. The Jesus, barque, of Bilbao, from Manilla for Liverpool with sugar, has been totally wrecked on Cymyram Beach, Carnarvon Bay; the master and seven hands were drowned. The Dante, Italian vessel, went down during a gale on the 14th inst.; three of the crew were picked up in Cardigan Bay; seven of the crew and a Channel pilot were drowned. The Amelia, of and for Swansea, from Bilbao with ore, broke amidships in a heavy sea on Oct. 14, and foundered; the master, mate, and two hands were saved. The Italian brig Stephano Grasso, from Queenstown to Hull with grain, was wrecked off Port Isaac, Cornwall, on Monday. Three of the crew were rescued by the City of Exeter life-boat, and nine by the rocket apparatus of the Board of Trade. On Monday the brigantine Meteor Flag, of Londonderry, went on the south bank of Carnarvon Bar. The Llanddwyn life-boat, John Gray Bell, belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution, put off through a heavy broken sea, and saved the shipwrecked crew.

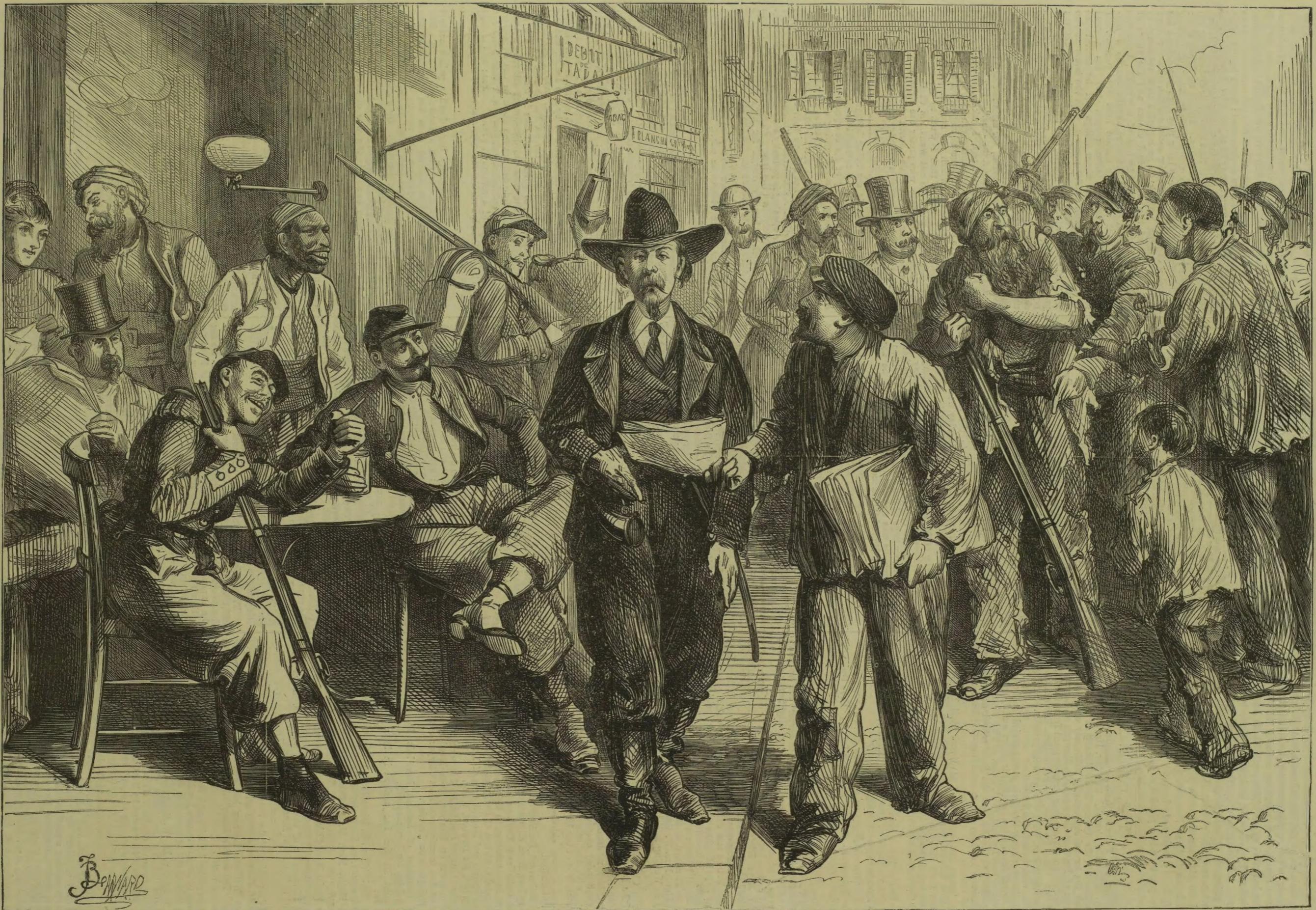
"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

While Paris has no theatres at all, London is at leisure to discuss the question of theatrical prices. Several gentlemen with much experience of play-houses have set forth their respective views. Mr. Boucicault contends that the charges at the doors of respectable theatres are too high, and he has adduced some American evidence in proof that a much lower price will attract the million and enrich the manager. Some of his statistics have been controverted; but I imagine that this part of the argument may be adjusted by a reference to dates, Mr. Boucicault and his antagonists speaking of different periods. Mr. Halliday asserts that the higher class among the audience prefer paying high prices. This is no doubt true; but their reason is assuredly not any abstract love of parting with money, but because they infer that high prices mean the exclusion of persons of inferior social station. The question of charge ought, I think, to be regarded with reference to the interests of the intellectual drama and the views of those who appreciate it. As one of the public, I am not greatly concerned that a manager should become a millionaire, or that a theatre should hold 3000 persons. I want to sit among my own people, and see a good play, well acted. These three things will be denied me in a vast house holding 3000 persons, with the boxes at two shillings. The house is too large for the intellectual drama; the 3000 do not want that drama, and I do not desire that the present two-shilling visitors should come down and sit with my family. Doubtless, I rejoice that a vast mass of persons should enjoy themselves; and I am happy to hear that an enterprising manager makes money; but I am still more interested in having the special form of amusement which I like—one of Mr. Boucicault's comedies, for instance, acted by such artists as played in "London Assurance." If I am told that this sort of thing will not pay, I ask why, when one of Mr. Robertson's comedies is running, you have to book your stall three weeks in advance? I have all respect for the experience and for the arithmetic which are arrayed on the side of cheapness; but I repeat that I want to see good comedy, delicately acted, and I do not want the theatre debased for the amusement of those who prefer the sight of a fighting mob, or a steam-boat collision, with real steam. I wish Mr. Boucicault would write a comedy instead of reasons for preventing my seeing one.

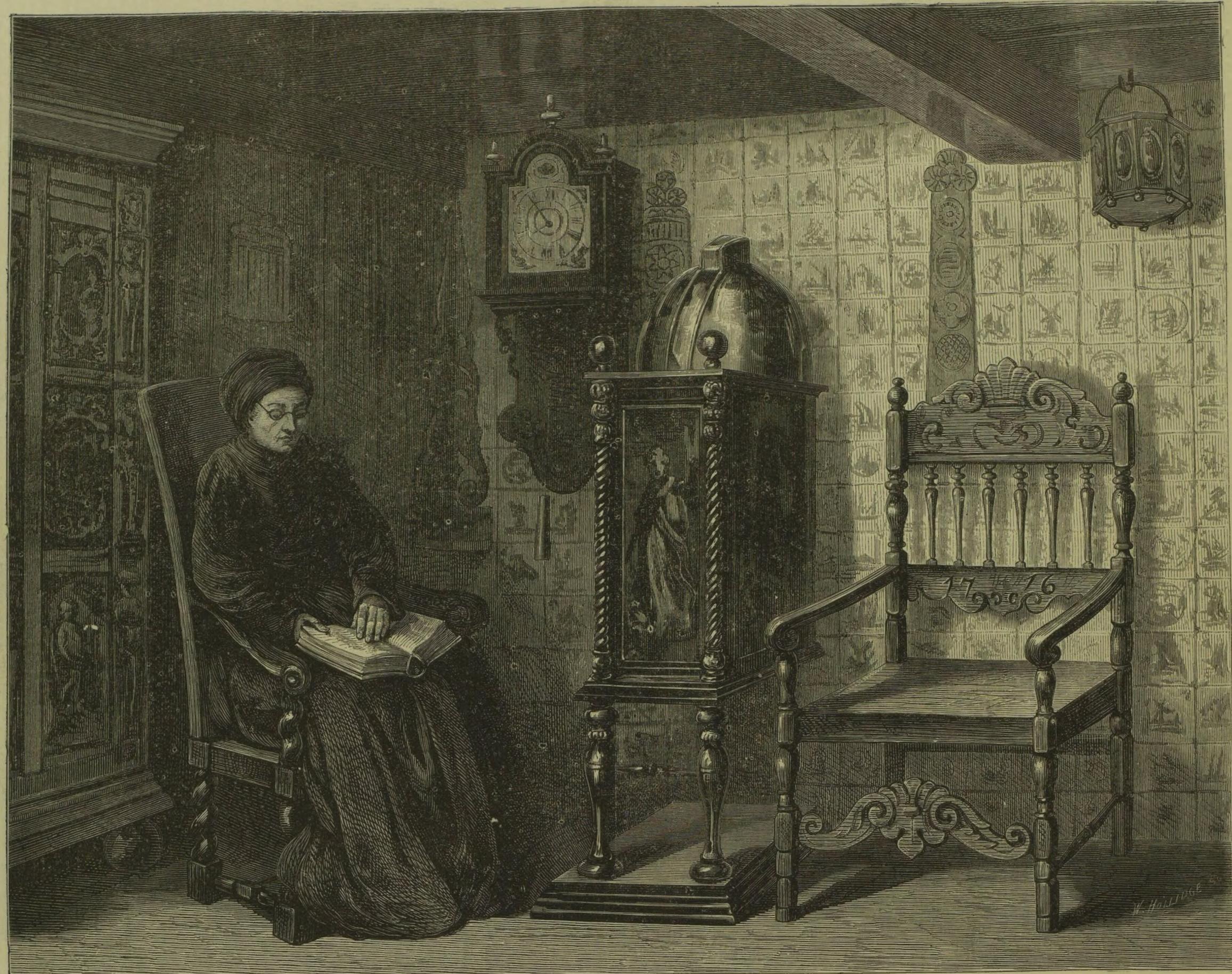
Mr. Disraeli's novels are being brought out in a library form, and he has written a remarkable preface to the series. His pen has lost nothing of its sharpness and fearlessness. But I am not going to say anything about what we are to have in this edition. A word for what, as I read the advertisement, we are not to have. I see no reference to the story of "Captain Popanilla." Let us hope that this is not to be left out of the collection. A smarter satire has seldom been written; the story at the opening is perfectly charming, and the adventurer's career in civilised life is as good as anything in "Vivian Grey," which I humbly design for high praise, though it pleases the author to disown the tale, much as a father affects to depreciate a young Pickle whose pluck, however, he secretly admires. There are capital things in "Popanilla," which occur to one without an effort, though my copy of the book has been "annexed" for years. The alarm of the happy and gentle "savages" at seeing a ship, the exclamation that she was speaking when her distress-guns went off, the beautiful Queen stooping to pick up a handful of pearls to defend herself, the conversion of the nation, the disestablishment and disendowment of their own flowery faith, and the declaration that Thunder and Lightning should be the established religion of the country—then, the "enlightenment" of the young nobles by means of a box of the works of the Useful Knowledge Society, and how they all became intellectual and sulky, and would not dance with the girls; and how Popanilla, their chief, theretofore the D'Orsay of the isle, became so detestable and republican that he had to be set adrift; and how he came to England and was accepted as an Ambassador, kept a banker, was bored by politicians, made love to by fine ladies, had his travels published in quarto, with pictures, made "one pun," because it was the right thing for an Ambassador to do so; and at length came to grief;—all this is told in the most sparkling style, and the hits are distributed all round, with impartial precision. I do not see the book in the advertised list; if it is to be published, everybody will thank me for reminding readers of a volume at present scarce; and if it is not to be published, I wish somebody would send me a copy of the old edition.

People who could needlessly burn down a palace are not likely to be over-scrupulous with a Sovereign's letters. But the publication of that epistle from the Empress to the Emperor will certainly produce the reverse effect from that contemplated by those who sent it out to be a scoff for the small fry of the Parisian journals. By candid persons the letter will be thought both womanly and sensible, and at one point it addresses itself delicately to the especial difficulty which appears to have fatal in the way of French interests. "Ideas should have a sequence," writes her Majesty. It has been incoherence—I do not stop to accuse one person more than another—that has wrecked French ideas. The Empress, with woman's instinct, hits the blot. For the rest, it is a wifely letter, and one has no tolerance for the petty minds that at a time like this could devote themselves to elaborate annotation on the spelling of a foreign lady, and an exile. When Frenchmen, public writers, can learn to spell any alien's name, when we have ceased to hear of Sir Gladstones, Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Bright, and when the French describer of our Parliament omits to mention that the Duke of Argil then mounted the tribune in the House of Commons, it will be time enough for impertinent busybodies to pick holes in the correspondence of the Spanish lady who taught French ladies' dress, if she could not teach French gentlemen courtesy.

We learn that the Board of Works has made a desirable arrangement with the lord of Hampstead, and that the heath is to be preserved for the "people." All proper enthusiasm has been expressed, and therefore one may descend to a small matter, in the interests of humanity. Let the heath be kept for the "people." I do not insult the people by including in the name the cads and caddesses for whose coarse entertainment the heath, a paradise for the Londoner, is made the other thing for the ass. When the ground passes into the hands of the Board, of course certain rules and regulations will be made. Among them I hope will be one for expelling the two-legged brutes whose treatment of the unhappy donkey makes a pedestrian walk away rather than witness the cruelty. The poor creatures are tormented for the gain of the very lowest class, and the amusement of a very low one, and the whole business is a nuisance to those who like, as Wordsworth recommends, to take their pleasure without causing suffering to the meanest thing that breathes—though the donkey is not the meanest in the Hampstead group of animal, driver, and rider.



THE WAR: THE RUE ROYALE, TOURS.



"WIDOWED AND CHILDLESS," PAINTED BY THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA, IN THE EXHIBITION FOR THE GERMAN RELIEF FUND, 130, OLD BOND-STREET.

"WIDOWED AND CHILDLESS."

The water-colour drawing by the Crown Princess of Prussia, which her Royal Highness has permitted us to engrave, from the Exhibition for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of German Soldiers, now open in Bond-street, is well calculated to excite curiosity, apart altogether from the interest attaching to a work from the hand of the Princess Royal of England, as well as of that great nation to which our own race is not remotely related. The aspect of this quaintly picturesque interior is so novel to many English eyes; so few, comparatively, of those who travel on the Continent visit the districts where such interiors are to be seen, so seldom is a similar kind of background supplied by our painters, that the spectator may naturally make inquiries respecting the locality and details of the curious old-world home here depicted. Authentic information on these points we are enabled to supply, thanks to a further extension of the Royal artist's kindness.

The drawing (which was executed a few years ago) is, then, taken from nature, and gives an exact representation of a peasant's cottage, resembling many to be found along the northern seaboard of the Fatherland. One of its chief peculiarities is the wall facings of Dutch tiles, and a very charming effect they have in the picture, with their varied devices and chaste blue colour on white ground. This mode of wall decoration is, by-the-way, being introduced amongst ourselves, as, for example, in one of the refreshment-rooms of the South Kensington Museum; but it seems to us that the modern manufacture does not quite equal the old Dutch ware, either in the quality of the blue or the tone of the ground. It is, however, not long since many English cottages had their fireplaces or chimney nooks and "corners" lined with Dutch tiles, and doubtless in some places the old style is still maintained. We well remember as children having watched with delight the cheerful play of glittering and twinkling reflections as they led their salamandrine dance over the glazed delft plaques vis-à-vis to the leaping flames. Happily, this pleasant old fashion is likewise being re-introduced in connection with our modern grates, though with new-fangled, and perhaps sometimes (but not often) more artistic, tiles.

The stove which projects into the room is another curious feature of this interior, though stoves of diverse kinds are in use by all nations of the Continent, the open fireplace being an essentially British institution, and one to which, without an unseemly display of insular prejudice, we think we may fairly be attached. This stove is of wrought iron, its hammered ornamentation reminding us that upon such objects was not unfrequently expended much of the best art and most toilsome labour of the great blacksmiths of Germany and Flanders. The skill of the metal-worker is again apparent in the brass cover to the stove, with reliefs of the seventeenth century, wrought in repoussé—also an art extensively practised in Germany and the Netherlands. The cover is used to put over dishes, and against the wall, to keep the dishes warm on the stove. Part of an old cupboard or wardrobe is seen with quaint carvings, of the same date as the stove. The spacious arm-chair, too, is carved, and bears the date 1756. Mangling boards hang on each side of the ancient clock, and these are carved with a "Runic" pattern, much like those on the crosses of Iona. The dwellings of the peasants, shippers, and fishermen along the coast of Hanover, Schleswig, and Holland mostly resemble this one, and for the last two centuries the male inhabitants of those districts have shown rare skill as carvers. The fishermen relieved the tedium of the long voyage to Greenland by carving both in wood and bone. The art has now nearly died out, though in the neighbourhood of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck valuable specimens of the antique furniture are still often picked up and sold at a high price; at Dantzig, also, many beautiful and interesting pieces of carving are to be found.

The aged dame, owner of the cottage, whose costume is scarcely less quaint, if less ancient, than her surroundings, was, in like manner, painted from life, when she was upwards of eighty years of age. She sits in the shady corner of the room, in her widow's mourning, beside the empty chair of her former mate, with no offspring to comfort her, seeking consolation in that sacred book which teaches her to hope for a reunion with the dear relatives gone before, on the faith of Him who promises to be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless. She has, perhaps, long waited to rejoin her lost ones; she is even old enough for them to have fallen victims in the wars of the First Napoleon. The quiet harmonies of blacks and greys which pervade the drawing accord artistically with its sentiment of lonely bereavement; and, alike by subject and treatment, the picture, from its central position in the gallery, seems most happily to strike the keynote to the character and object of the exhibition. And what more deserving object could be proposed? After the present deplorable struggle is concluded it is Germany that, owing to the constitution of its armies, will count the larger proportion of innocent victims, of darkened, desolate, and often quite destitute homes—that will still suffer long after the dying rags of the fallen are past—when other wounds are healed, when other anguish is relieved.

This "sketch," as it is modestly regarded by its author, was the work of a few hours, and a finished drawing was to have been executed from it. Of more elaborate efforts, and in a more difficult medium, we have examples in the two oil pictures hanging with this drawing, and which we have already described, as well as the charming fancy of the painted shell. The real artistic gift which these works evince was manifested at an early age, and commands acknowledgment apart from all considerations of humanity or loyalty. Our readers will remember that, as long ago as the Crimean War, the Princess Royal further endeared herself to English hearts by her pathetic tastefully-composed design entitled "The Battle-Field," painted for the Patriotic Fund, a chromolithograph from which is also shown in Bond-street. Nor has the artistic faculty been confined to the Crown Princess of Prussia. Princess Louise takes a place in painting, in loving rivalry beside her sister, in the same exhibition, and, in addition, contributes busts which prove her equally at home in sculpture. We regret having been unavoidably prevented from publishing this week an Engraving we have been graciously permitted to put in hand of her Royal Highness's drawing "In Aid of Sufferers;" but we hope to supply the omission in our next Number. We believe that all our Royal family have revealed artistic intuitions and capabilities. The lamented Prince Consort was an artist in the best sense of the word—not only in perception and feeling, but in his enlightened views of the importance of artistic culture to a nation. The Queen herself, it is well known, is an accomplished etcher. In conclusion, it would be unjust not to add that the relative of the Royal house who appears in the catalogue simply as Count Gleichen, and to whose kind co-operation the exhibition is, we understand, largely indebted for its success, proves himself, by the graceful busts of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and by his spirited figure of a "Dancing Girl," quite capable of holding his own in a professional competition without fear or favour.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

Our correspondent in the besieged city of Paris, whose continued diary of events, from the 16th inst., dispatched by balloon post, will be found in another page, has sent also the sketches which are engraved for this Number, representing scenes and incidents now to be witnessed there. The camp in the Tuilleries garden; the artillery and ambulance waggons, at night, waiting an order to start, in the Avenue de la Grande Armée, near the Porte Maillot, Bois de Boulogne; the destruction of the bridges of Asnières and Clichy, on the north-west side of Paris; the fortifications of another bridge, the Pont Napoléon, at Bercy, on the south-east side of Paris, with the batteries and the dam placed across the Seine; the construction of a redoubt and fortified camp at the Rond-Point de Courbevoie, directly opposite Neuilly, with the look-out post on the top of the pedestal lately occupied by the statue of Napoleon I., removed from the Place Vendôme;—these are the subjects of our Illustrations from "Inside Paris;" and we refer to our correspondent's own diary for more particular information of the state of affairs in the city.

The fortress of Mont Valérien, as viewed from St. Germain, is represented in a sketch by our Special Artist at the Prussian head-quarters. This is the strongest of all the seventeen detached forts round Paris. It stands upon the west side of Paris, upon a hill behind Suresnes and Puteaux, on the left bank of the Seine, directly opposite the Bois de Boulogne. The fort is built in a pentagon, with sides of from 380 to 440 yards in length. The conical top of the hill on which it is situated comes up in the centre, towering over everything, and serves as a gigantic natural parados or traverse. There is on the top of the cone a plateau, which is surrounded by an earthen parapet. Inside this there are bomb-proof barracks. The fort consists of bastions joined by curtains. There are high cavaliers in the bastions and small re-entering places of arms opposite the centre of each front. There is a masonry counterscarp and a covered way on four of the fronts. There are redoubts in the re-entering places of arms. There are seventy-six heavy guns and a battery of mitrailleuses on its ramparts, and a garrison of 1500 Gardes Mobiles and 700 sailors. Some of the guns have a calibre of 9 in. The other forts round Paris have each four or five fronts of from 325 to 330 yards in length. They have a bastioned trace. In general, the dimensions are as follow:—Escarps, 33 ft.; counterscarp, 20 ft. to 24 ft. high; ditch, 78 ft. wide. Some have loopholed walls on the top of the escarp. They have covered ways, *tenailles*, opposite the entrances and re-entering places of arms. They are well supplied with casemates, whose embrasures open on to the ditch. Some have advanced works, and even important outworks. The armament of these forts consists in great measure of 80-pounder guns. The garrisons consist of Gardes Mobiles and sailors. In many cases neighbouring spurs are occupied by strong earthworks which look into adjoining hollows, which could not be searched by the fire of the forts.

Another sketch from Versailles is that of a foraging party of Prussian mounted guards, with the forced assistance of a few peasants, bringing in a flock of sheep and some cows or oxen to be slaughtered for the meat of the army. It is a scene not to have been expected in the Avenue de Paris at Versailles, in front of that stately palace, the abode of the Grand Monarque, which is dedicated by a superb inscription "à toutes les gloires de la France." But this is one of the brutalities of war. The soldier must ride forth to fetch in herds of dumb cattle for the butcher, so that the butcher, in his turn, may find wherewithal to feed the host of soldiers till they are marched out to slay and be slain on the battle-field.

A French artist, corresponding with us from Tours, sends three of the Illustrations now engraved. One represents the motley crowd of people, civil and military, and some neither, but savage, who throng the Rue Royale of that provincial city, now the abode of the Crémieux-Gambetta section of the National Defence Government. The rough-looking fellow with the handkerchief about his head, whom the officers are prudently disarming because he is drunk, must be classed among the savages or vagabonds, who are sure to appear in disturbed times. Francs-Tireurs and other voluntary irregulars, in a variety of fanciful costumes, are mixed with the meek bourgeois, and with smart officers of the army, with a curious diversity of aspect and gesture. There is one volunteer, of serious and thoughtful temper, whose puritanic gravity provokes the malicious fun of his comrades. The Engraving on our front page shows a battalion of Parisian Francs-Tireurs marching into Tours, and just passing the Palais de Justice, where Prince Pierre Bonaparte was tried for the murder of Victor Noir in the early part of this year. The uniform of the volunteer corps is black, and they carry a black flag, with a white skull and cross-bones emblazoned on it—a terrible theatrical effect! But this *compagnia di morte*, as the ancient Florentine band with a similar device was styled, has already fought with valour, and came out of the first skirmish well. Behind the hideous emblem of death is a queer effigy of the Prussian soldier, exposed in derision. The Pontifical Zouaves from Rome, who yielded on the 20th ult. to the superior numbers of the Italian army, have returned to France, so many of them as were Frenchmen; and their arrival at Tours, led by Colonel Charrette, is the subject of another Engraving. They came without muskets or kits, but the officers had their swords.

We have also to notice in this place a correct plan of the detached forts and redoubts around Metz, with the intrenchments, both of the French and Prussian armies, which is furnished by our Special Correspondent and Artist lately at the siege of Strasbourg, who has now returned to the neighbourhood of Metz. The faint double-dotted line, drawn in an irregular circuit about the city and forts, having a radius varying between two and four miles from the centre, incloses the ground actually held by Marshal Bazaine. The thicker and stronger dotted line, which encompasses the circuit of French possession at an average distance of less than one mile, or the range of a chassepot rifle, represents the position of the Prussian army. It should, however, be observed that, since this plan was made, the French lines have been drawn in, and the Prussians have made a corresponding advance. The head-quarters of Marshal Bazaine are at St. Martin, a suburban village between Fort St. Quentin and the western side of the town, where Fort Moselle, more properly called the Double Couronne de la Moselle, defends the left bank of the river, with the barracks and military hospital, as described by us on a former occasion. The head-quarters of Prince Frederick Charles are at Corny, a village on the Moselle, about five miles south-west of Metz. Between Fort Queueux and Fort Les Bottes, on the south-east side of the town, the French have constructed formidable earthworks, not shown in our plan; and they have probably done the same at other places. Most of the villages between or before the advanced posts of the French army have been destroyed in the repeated conflicts of the past six weeks. Their sites are still indicated, and their names—such as Nouilly, St. Barbe, Noiserville, Servigny, Woippy, Colombe, and Ars-la-Quenexy—will be remembered by the readers of our weekly bulletin of the war. Outside the present sphere of military action, there are several other

places—Courcelles and Gravelotte, for instance—which were rendered memorable by the great battles of the 14th, 16th, and 18th of August, yet fresh in the public recollection. The topographical situation of Metz itself, with respect to the islets formed by the windings and branchings of the river, and to the hills which overlook this vale of the Moselle, was minutely explained, with the position of its ramparts, the citadel, the powder-mills, the arsenal, Fort Bellecroix, and the other military establishments, in our article published on Sept. 3, with the large Engraving, "A View of Metz," designed by Mr. Simpson, the same Artist who now again represents this Journal in that neighbourhood. The View of Metz to which we refer was one taken from the lower point of the Isle of St. Symphorien, close to the citadel, looking down the river and through the town, in a north-easterly direction, towards Fort St. Julien; and it had been preceded, in our Number for Aug. 27, by an opposite View, from the Citadel Esplanade, looking up the valley of the Moselle and over the meadow of St. Symphorien, taking in the hill of Fort St. Quentin on the right hand, with the hamlets of Longueville and other places marked in our plan. We have the satisfaction of pointing out, upon the present occasion, the exact correspondence of these Illustrations with each other, as a proof of that fidelity to the truth which it is our constant study to secure in all that is prepared for the information of our readers.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Monday in the Houghton week presented a marked contrast to the first day of the Second October Meeting; for, instead of incessant walks-over, every event produced a contest, and large fields came out for most of them. Ever since his return to England Blue Gown has been running into form again, and at last he showed some of his old speed by easily beating a field of sixteen over the Cambridgeshire course, though burdened with 9 st. Immediately after the Middle Park Plate was decided, we expressed our conviction that it was an entirely false-run race, and the result of the Criterion seems to prove this view to be correct. The finish was magnificent, Général, in spite of his 7 lb. penalty, just struggling home a neck before the two Stockwells, Bothwell and Noblesse, who ran a dead heat, while the three were not clear of Corisande. Not one of the three placed was in the first five in the Middle Park Plate, but they were all beaten by Digby Grand and Ripponden, who finished nowhere to them in the Criterion. Indeed, the two-year-olds of this season never run twice alike, which makes us feel sure that they are all very moderate; and, as the Parmesan-Zephyr colt, who was said to be much superior to Hannah or Corisande, has been tried and found wanting, the Derby of 1871 promises to produce a more open race than has taken place for years. Balvenie, who came from Danebury with the prestige of having won a great trial, again cut up wretchedly; but Bothwell, considering that he got off badly, and is still very backward, showed capital form. The manner in which Sornette, receiving 13 lb. for the two years, galloped away from Nélusko over the R.M. was especially gratifying to us, for, when he gave her 5 lb. and a beating in the First October Meeting, we maintained that he owed his victory solely to the very high scale of weights, and contended that a small, slight mare like the French clipper could not possibly race under such a crushing weight as 9 st. 7 lb. On the present occasion he carried 8 st. only, and ran very differently.

The Cambridgeshire was considered quite sufficient attraction for Tuesday, and a word or two will dispose of the remainder of the racing. Normanby seemed quite at home over the Criterion course, and had no trouble in giving Balsworth his year and 9 lb.; while Tamarind could never get near him, even at 24 lb. Mac Alpine made very short work of his solitary opponent over the last seven furlongs of the R. M., and created such a favourable impression by his grand looks and the great improvement in his appearance that 16 to 1 was taken about him for the Derby. There is very little to be said about the Cambridgeshire, except that, though there were forty-two runners, the largest number that has ever started for this race, except in 1862—Bathilde's year—when forty-three came to the post, the race was never in doubt, for Adonis could have come away from his field at any moment. Considering that he has won four or five races in Germany this season, and has never suffered defeat as a three-year-old, it seems strange that he should have got into the handicap at such a feather-weight as 6 st. 3 lb.; while Flibustier, who cannot have performed better in Germany, was complimented with 7 st. 10 lb. Syrian (6 st. 3 lb.) was the only one that got near the winner, for Bonny Swell (7 st. 1 lb.) was a very bad third; and there is no doubt that Adonis could have won almost as far as Lynham chose. Barford and Not Out reversed their Cesarewitch positions, as they finished fifth and seventh respectively; and all the favourites were in the van, except Podesta and Frivolity, who thoroughly disgraced themselves. As might have been expected with such a gigantic field, there were two or three nasty falls in the course of the race; and Actaea, who won this race in '66, broke her leg, and had to be destroyed; but, happily, none of the jockeys were injured.

Though there was a full card on Wednesday, the racing was of little importance. Prince Henry showed very high form in a £50 plate, as such speedy animals as Gourbi and Dutch Skater could make no fight with him; and the performance of Podesta seems to show that a great mistake was made in his Cambridgeshire trial. Rosicrucian won the All-Aged Stakes for the second year in succession, Normanby being the only one of his three opponents that gave him any trouble, as Typhoeus seems to have lost all his fine speed, and Kingcraft could not win a race at Bromley just at present.

The challenge-cup meeting of the London Athletic Club, which took place on Saturday last, was unfortunately a failure. The weather was as bad as it could be; and, owing to various causes, most of the holders of the cups relinquished them without a struggle. A. J. Eames, the Civil Service champion sprinter, unfortunately strained a muscle in the leg about a week before the race, and will be unable to run again for some months. This left only A. J. Baker (the holder) and W. Collett to compete for the 100-yards cup; and, to the surprise of all, the latter came out in the form which made him so dangerous three or four years ago, and won pretty easily at the finish. J. Scott walked over for both the Half-mile and Mile—for E. Hawtrey, who would have opposed him in the latter, is still suffering from the effects of a nasty fall, which put an end to his training; and the seven-miles' walking-race did not produce a contest, as R. H. Nunn did not attempt to defend the cup, and J. E. Bentley lapped his solitary opponent twice in three miles.

The Lincolnshire men still keep fighting the sea, and conquering, as the Dutchmen have done for ages, on the opposite shore of the German Ocean. The latest feat has been the inclosure of 1000 acres of alluvial land in the parishes of Kirton and Frampton, near Boston. The embankment (about four miles in length) has been completed in six months.

THE FARM.

The prospects of most agriculturists are not of the most hopeful nature; already many have struggled against two bad and unprofitable seasons, and, now that the yields of this year's crop are becoming known, many find that they are below the anticipated average; this, coupled with the low prices, will barely enable the corn crop to cover the labour bill. Stock continues high, and meat will undoubtedly command higher prices as the season advances. Winter provender is scarce; and though there may be provision, with open weather, to the end of the year, turnips are not generally first-rate, notwithstanding the late rains have been very beneficial to the root crop. The bad trade for lean store stock at fairs and sales bespeaks the farmers' want of funds, and most of the good-conditioned cattle have gone to men of capital. The north-west countrymen, most Scotch farmers, and Irishmen are a little better off, but the next twelve months will be a trying time for most men. The fine weather of the last few days has been good for outdoor work, and the steam-plough is in great demand; we have as good reports of its use in Essex as from Northumberland, and the company system is giving, thus far, much satisfaction.

The once great Hereford October fair and show appears to be dwindling into a third or fourth rate meeting. This year the entries were smaller in number than last season, and the show was only redeemed by a good lot of yearlings, whilst the steers pitched in the fair were in miserable condition. The season and disease may in a measure account for it; several "canny Scots and Northmen," whose crops have been abundant, were in the district long since sending off truckloads of store stock at what they called "next to nothing." In the showing very little method or management was displayed. Mr. Arkwright won the bull-cow and offspring prize with Sir Hungerford and Lady Leicester, and in a fine lot of half-dozen heifers he obtained the £5 prize. Mr. Roberts's King Tom, who beat Mr. T. Rogers's Battenhall, was the first aged bull, and old for 95 gs. Among the twenty-two yearlings, Mr. T. Rogers's Student was first, Mr. T. Roberts's Kingcraft second, and Mr. R. Hill's Pearl Diver third. The sale-ring does not, however, usually back up show decisions, as Mr. Duckham could only get 90 gs. out of the 100 gs. that was asked for Student, and the commended Patentee (Mr. B. Rogers's) made 120 gs., the best price of the day. Mr. W. Tudge's Collegian (commended) fetched 56 gs., and his Sir Edwin 40 gs.; whilst Pearl Diver, the third-prize yearling, was bought in at 38 gs. In pairs of two-year-old heifers Mr. P. Turner was first, and Mr. W. Taylor with steers. Sir J. R. Bailey won with fat cows, and a promising fat steer of Mr. P. Turner gained the £5 prize. In seven classes of sheep there were but eleven entries—Mr. Tanner winning with Shropshires, and Mr. Downing with Ryelands. Colonel Fielding showed a lot of good pigs; and Mr. Bosley a capital three-year-old filly, that won the £5 prize. In the county produce of cider, perry, and hops the entries were very meagre: Mr. Apperley won with cider and perry, and Mr. W. Taylor with hops. Ireland, this season, did not have so many representatives at the fair. A run was made on Herefords by the Irish graziers some time since, because it was considered they lie out and do better in winter; but experience has rather contradicted this. Still, with a plentiful crop, well harvested, there has not been quite the demand from Ireland that many expected. Mr. Welsted had a good sale for his shorthorn bull-calves of this year, at Ballywalter, county of Cork, as the fourteen averaged £33 10s. 6d.

The entries for the Birmingham and Smithfield fat clubs close on Nov. 1; and the shows will take place, at Birmingham, from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1—£2100 being given in prizes; and at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Dec. 5 and four next days.

At the New York State Fair, the Royal Show of America, held this year at Utica, Messrs. Walcott and Campbell exhibited much of their imported English stock, and won the gold medal for the herd prize with ten animals, six of which were imported. Their Royal Briton, purchased of Mr. T. C. Booth, had no competitors, and so took the first prize as a two-year-old. Among the cows, Fair Maid of Hope (a 150-guinea purchase at Mr. Chaloner's sale in Ireland last year) beat Mr. Booth's Bride of the Vale and six American cows; whilst her son by King Richard was the first-prize yearling bull. The American stock, however, came to the fore in the two-year-old heifer class, as Colonel Towneley's Baron Oxford's Beauty (the first-prize Royal yearling at Manchester) was only third, beaten by Messrs. Walcott and Campbell's Rosamond 7th and Mr. G. Butts's Strawberry. Mr. John Lynn's Charming Rose, imported this year and shown in the same class, was unnoticed. In the yearlings Mr. Booth's Minaret (first) and Mr. Foljambe's Mistress Ford (second) beat four heifers; and Lady Knightley 2nd, Mr. McIntosh's first-prize heifer at Oxford, although entered, has not yet left this country. Exports still go on, though chiefly to Canada. On Monday last Mr. Thornton shipped by the European, for Mr. Cochrane, Wild Eyes Duchess, and Waterloo 38th, from the Nunwick Hall sale; Lady Worcester, from Mr. J. Harward; two yearling bulls from Mr. Torr, of Aylesby, and one from Mr. Aylmer; and Mr. Bruere's fine cow Star Queen. The same vessel also took out Mr. Barnard's cow Innocent, Mr. Torr's Bothwell, and Lord York from Newbie, with a young colt, for Mr. Simon Beattie. Ayrshires and Cotswold sheep have also been sent out to Mr. Gibb at Quebec. They were chiefly prize animals from the Highland Society and Scotch shows, including Lady Avondale, Miss Meikle, and Mabel, and were selected by Mr. T. Easton; some recently sent by him to Mr. Whitney won the premiums at the Montreal show soon after their arrival.

A wet day, postponement from September on account of foot-and-mouth disease, and consequent condition of the stock went sorely against Mr. Fawcett's draught sale at Scalby Castle. Although a good company assembled, no great prices were obtained, and the forty-eight head averaged a little under £25. Five good young bulls of Lord Kenlis averaged £37 8s. Mr. John Wood's Leicester flock also came to the hammer in bad weather, at Stanwick. The ewes averaged over £3 each; gimmers went from 50s. to 60s.; and lambs 10s. to 50s. each.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. G. P. Tuxford, of the Strand, a gentleman well known in the agricultural world as one of the chief proprietors of the *Mark Lane Express* and the *Farmers' Magazine*. Mr. Tuxford was also one of the originators of the Farmers' Insurance Office, of which he had been for many years a director; one of the early members of the Farmers' Club, and a life governor of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. He was a man of much ability, sound judgment, and great integrity, and was consequently frequently called upon to act as arbitrator in disputed matters of business. He died on Monday last, in the sixty-first year of his age.

The flying squadron, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Gossfray Hindey, left Valparaiso for England on Aug. 29, and will not touch at Montevideo, the Falkland Islands, and Rio de Janeiro, as originally intended, but will merely call off Bahia for despatches and letters. If all goes well, the squadron will be at Spithead on or about Nov. 9.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Oct. 22:—

In London the births of 2072 children (1027 boys and 1045 girls) were registered last week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1334. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 1978, and the deaths 1283 per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2176 births and 1411 deaths; the registered births, therefore, were 104, and the deaths 77, below the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 401 deaths, including 17 from smallpox, 20 from measles, 192 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 18 from croup, 24 from whooping-cough, 12 from typhus, 26 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 3 from simple continued fever, 14 from erysipelas, and 25 from diarrhoea. From choleraic diarrhoea 1 case was registered. Of the 17 deaths from smallpox, 10 occurred in the eastern districts of the metropolis. The weekly deaths from scarlet fever have averaged 194 during the last three weeks, the equivalent annual rate of mortality being 3.1 per 1000. Fifty-six deaths resulted from violence; of these 48 were accidental, including 29 by fractures, 4 by burns or scalds, 4 by drowning, and 8 (7 infants and 1 adult) by suffocation. Four suicides were registered. Six fatal accidents caused by horses or vehicles in the streets were returned.

During the week ending Saturday last 4729 births and 3218 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 23 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, stated in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 22 per 1000; Portsmouth, 17; Norwich, 26; Bristol, 30; Wolverhampton, 16; Birmingham, 16; Leicester, 33; Nottingham, 20; Liverpool, 36; Manchester, 26; Salford, 24; Bradford, 29; Leeds, 29; Sheffield, 19; Hull, 21; Sunderland, 16; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 20. Scarlet fever caused 35 out of 100 deaths in Bristol, 16 out of 65 deaths in Leicester, and 48 out of 353 deaths in Liverpool. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality last week was 19 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 25 per 1000, and in Dublin 23.

In Vienna the annual rate of mortality during the week ending the 15th inst. was 25 per 1000. In the city of Bombay the deaths registered during the two weeks ending Sept. 20 and 27 were 263 and 296 (exclusive of still-born), and the mortality was at the annual rate of 17 and 19 per 1000.

The British steamer *Scamander* is bound for the Pacific, but all persons on board have been well.

In consequence of the large number of gentlemen who have passed for direct commissions now waiting for their appointments, there will be no examinations for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, until further notice.

According to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, the Government are considering a scheme for national defence, "dissimilar in details to that proposed by Lord Elcho, but to a certain extent resembling it in principle."

Mr. Childers, it is announced in the *Times*, is engaged in a searching investigation into all the circumstances connected with the Captain, from the time of her being proposed to be built down to her loss: and also into all the measures proposed or adopted relative to the building of turret-ships.

Major-General Sir Henry Storks has been appointed Colonel of the 70th Foot, in the place of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Hastings Doyle, who has been transferred to the 87th Foot; and Lieutenant-General T. H. Johnston has been transferred from the Colony of the 87th to that of the 66th Foot.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notification officially:—"The Postmaster-General is satisfied that the announcement which has appeared in certain newspapers that a spirit of discontent has long existed among the letter-carriers, and that it is now rising to a temper suggestive of mutiny, is a pure invention and an undeserved aspersion upon a well-conducted class of public servants."

The *Yorkshire Post* states that the Bradford Corporation has obtained the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury to appropriate the sum of £40,000 to the purchase of Manningham Park. A condition of this power is that the money shall be repaid within thirty years; but the Corporation intends to make efforts to get this period extended to one hundred years.

In a report to the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay describes his recent visit to Versailles and Paris. He had interviews with Count Bismarck, the Crown Prince, and the King, and dined at the Royal table. The King expressed his thanks to the English people for their large contributions for his wounded soldiers, adding, with a bow, "You are very impartial indeed." In Paris he saw General Trochu, M. Jules Favre, and General le Flo, and handed over the £20,000 of the National Society for distribution by a committee. Colonel Lindsay complains very strongly of the abuse of the red cross, which is worn by a great many who have no right to it—some of them regular swindlers—and this brings the emblem into serious discredit. He suggests that in addition to a recognised badge there should also be a certificate, the production of which should always be demanded.—The Committee have published a general statement of disbursements and liabilities showing that only a balance of £26,000 will remain in their hands after all outstanding engagements are met. The appeals for assistance, the committee state, far exceed their power to respond to them.

A magnificent display of aurora borealis took place on Monday evening. As seen in London through a somewhat murky atmosphere, it appeared to cover the heavens with crimson; while accounts from the provinces speak of its principal hue as a brilliant carmine in a band of great width, stretching from east to west, with vivid coruscations of white and yellow, flashing incessantly from its northern and southern sides. A correspondent at Southwold, Suffolk, having the advantage of an uninterrupted view completely round the horizon, writes thus of the splendid display:—"The aurora began at six p.m., the northern heavens being illuminated with a pale yellow light; but at eight p.m. the whole sky, from the north-east to the west, was one blaze of crimson, the streamers of rosy hue reaching up to the zenith. I could read a letter perfectly by the light. The aurora lasted with but slight intermission until five a.m., when it gradually paled before the daylight." Another display of the aurora borealis was visible in the metropolis and for miles around on Tuesday night. Though not so brilliant as on the previous evening, it still presented some beautiful effects of colour. These aurorae have seriously interfered with the working of the telegraphs. The electrical disturbances were observed more especially in the north of England and in Ireland. From New York it is telegraphed that brilliant displays of the aurora borealis were witnessed on Monday night in the Northern States.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

There will be a meeting of the Chemical Society at Burlington House, on Thursday next, when Mr. A. H. Elliott will read a paper "On the analysis of cast iron."

At the annual meeting of the London Association of Church Teachers, last Saturday, a favourable report was presented, and it was stated that the organisation had progressed with uninterrupted prosperity during the past year.

The return of metropolitan pauperism for the third week of October states that the total number of paupers was 129,806, of whom 34,579 were indoor and 95,227 outdoor paupers. In the corresponding week of last year the total number was 131,186. The number of vagrant relief during the week was 1763, of whom 1183 were men, 433 women, and 144 children.

A meeting of the City committee of the Captain Relief Fund was held on Wednesday, at which many additional contributions were announced. Princess Mary of Teck, in forwarding the amount of a shilling subscription collected personally by her, expressed a great desire to be of service to the fund, and offered to act as patroness to any charitable movement that might be originated in connection with it.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have agreed to purchase the rights of Sir J. M. Wilson as lord of the manor of Hampstead Heath for £45,000. The sum at which the late Sir Thomas Mervyn Wilson, predecessor of the present Baronet, estimated its value as building land was £10,000 an acre, representing a gross sum of £2,400,000. The heath will by this new arrangement be secured in perpetuity as a place for the recreation and amusement of the public.

The Rev. Mr. Goulden, of the Royal Engineers, is collecting for the benefit of the French Society of Bazeilles. Mr. Goulden's object in coming to this country is to collect funds to rebuild cottages and to supply the inhabitants with looms to carry on their usual trades, and thus avert misery, starvation, and mendicity, and enable the people to earn their living honestly, as before. The French Society appeals to the sympathy of the English public. Letters to be addressed to Mr. Goulden, at 2, Brunswick-row, W.C.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained, on Tuesday, the chairman (Mr. Fricke) and the rest of the General Purposes Committee of the Corporation of the City at dinner at the Mansion House. The guests were about fifty in number, and included, besides the committee, the two deputies and eight or ten of the principal inhabitants of the ward of Aldersgate, which the Lord Mayor represents in the Court of Aldermen, a few private friends, the Rev. Mr. Povah, his chaplain, and Mr. Joseph Gibbs, his private secretary. The Court of Aldermen was represented by Sir Robert Carden and Sir Sydney Waterlow.

From an official return prepared for the Inspector of Anatomical Schools it appears that the registration of medical students, which was brought to a close on the 19th inst., exhibits an increase of sixty-eight over the number of last October. The total number of gentlemen pursuing their studies at the eleven recognised metropolitan hospitals this session amounts to 1299, including 433 fresh men. These are distributed amongst the undermentioned hospitals:—Guy's, 302; St. Bartholomew's, 251; University College, 203; King's College, 110; St. Thomas's, 105; London, 84; St. George's, 77; St. Mary's, 53; Middlesex, 45; Charing-cross, 40; and the Westminster Hospital, 24.

The Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriff, attended at the Workmen's International Exhibition, on Monday, in order to announce the awards of the jurors. In consequence, however, of the great length of the list, and of the impossibility of making the names heard over the hall, it was arranged that it should not be read, but at once printed for publication. The Lord Mayor, Sir Antonio Brady, and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting, and the general tenor of the observations made was that the exhibition had been successful in many respects, but not entirely so financially, and it was anticipated that it would be necessary to call in something less than 20 per cent of the amounts subscribed by the guarantors. The closing meeting will be held on Tuesday next, when Mr. Gladstone will preside.

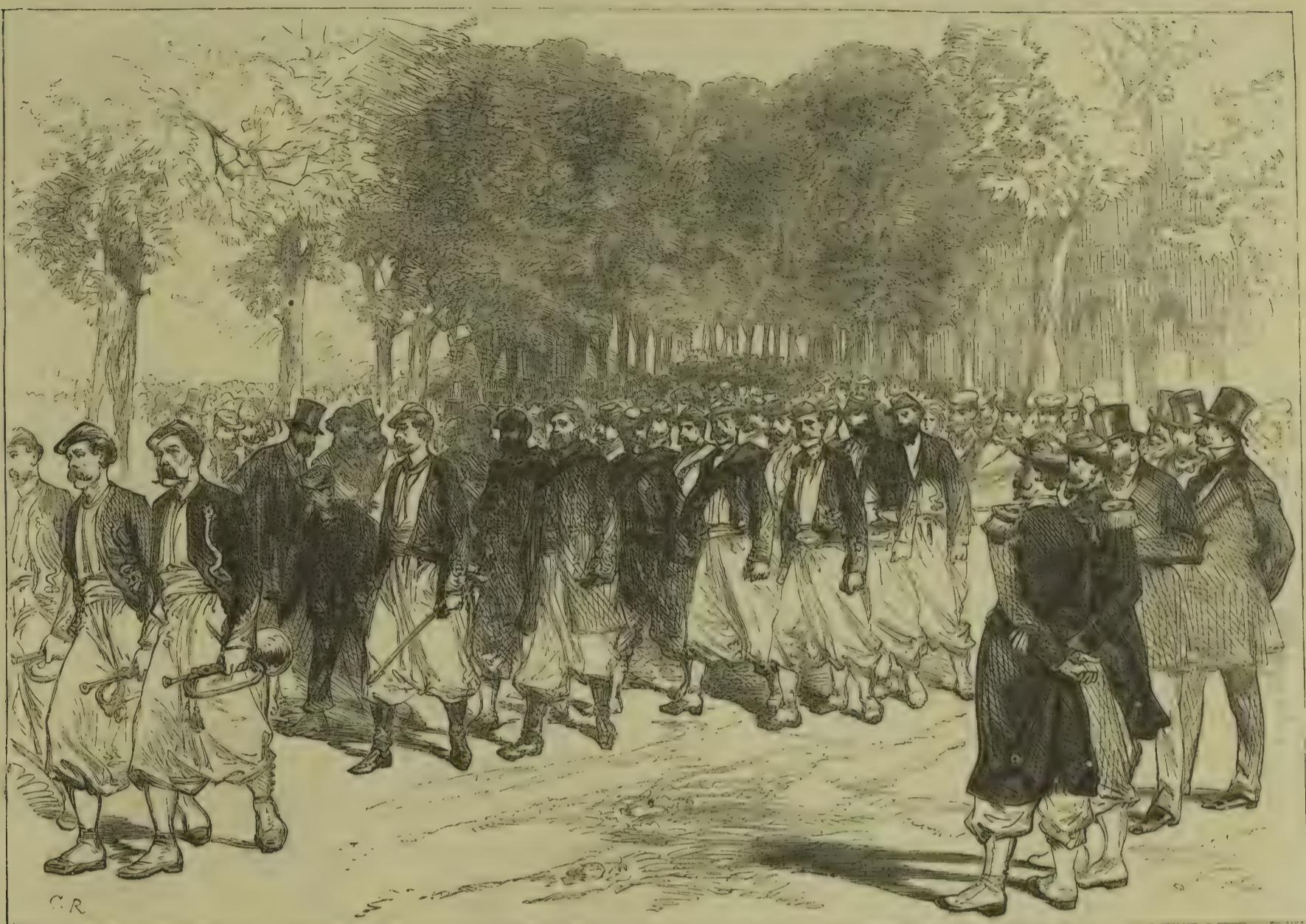
Mr. Thomas Hare presided over a meeting convened, last Saturday, by the Representative Reform Association, to consider the best method of carrying out the principle of cumulative voting, as applied to the election of the London School Board. He had prepared a table showing the minimum number of votes in different circumstances which would be sufficient to secure a return. Amongst the speakers was Mr. J. S. Mill, who reminded the electors that the question to be decided was whether they wished to have a school board which would improve the quality of the education hitherto given, as well as provide all possible facilities for bringing that improved education within the reach of all. He expressed a hope that the electors would make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the peculiarities of the cumulative vote, and take advantage to the fullest extent of the powers which it gave them.

The Lord Mayor has issued a circular letter to his "fellow-citizens," in which, having pointed out the importance of the questions of military organisation and national defence at the present moment, and the necessity that something should be done, he states that he has consulted the commanding officers of the City volunteer regiments, and he finds that towards the consolidation and efficiency of those regiments men and money are both required. His Lordship therefore calls on the citizens of London to fulfil their duty in this respect, and hopes that employers will not put any hindrance in the way of those under their control who wish to join the volunteer ranks. He states that it is proposed to form a committee of commanding officers and influential citizens to carry out the objects in view, and he expresses a hope that the whole body of citizens will, by their liberality and influence, heartily second his efforts.

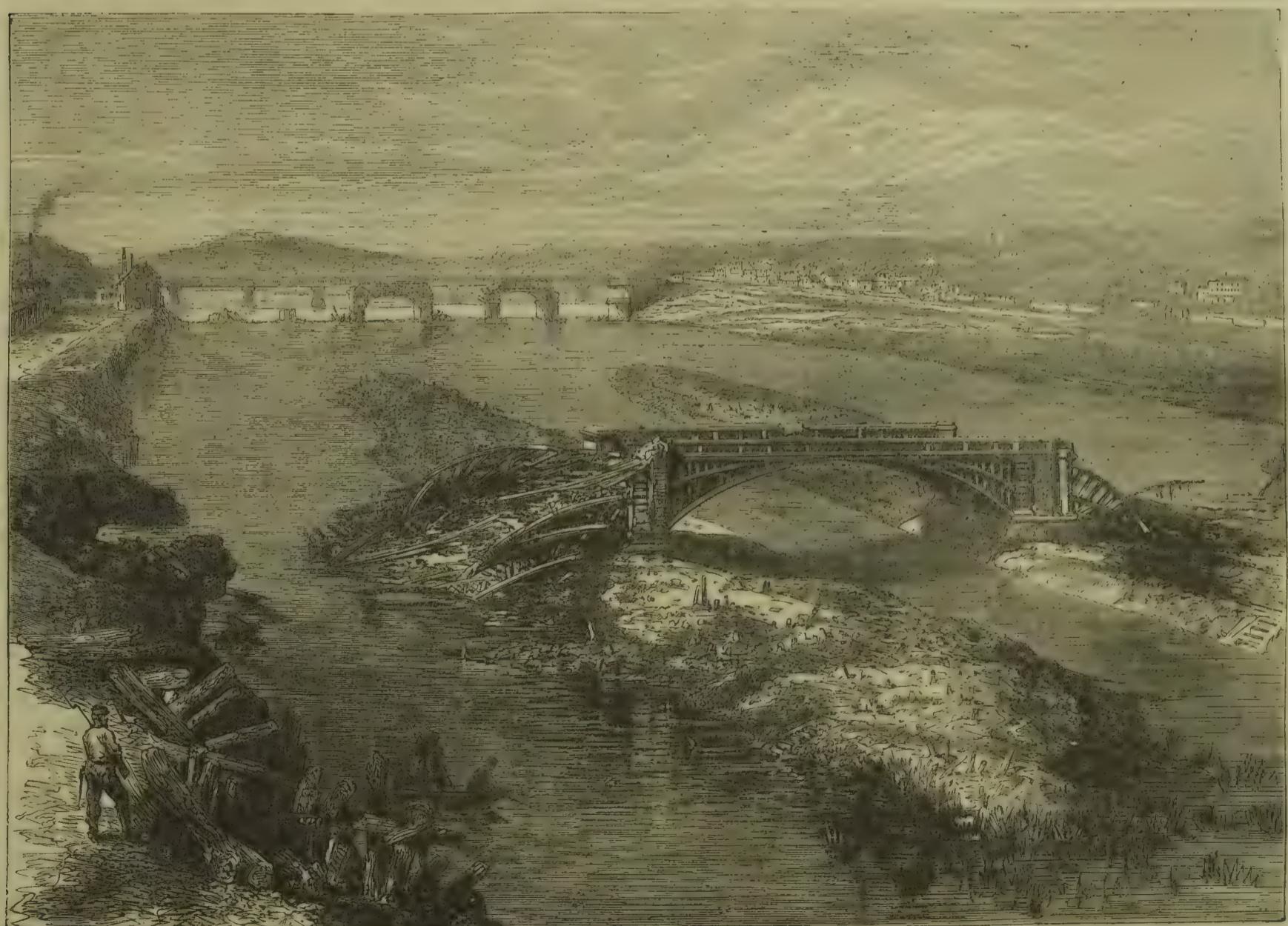
The first meeting of a committee which has been formed for the purpose of promoting a fund for assisting the refugees whom the war has driven from France was held at the Mansion House, yesterday week, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. Among those who took part in the proceedings were Archbishop Manning, Sir Henry Hoare, M.P., the Rev. Henry White, and Mr. Foster White. Several ladies of rank were also present, including the Countess of Paris, the Princess Marguerite of Orleans, the Dowager Marchioness of Lothian, and the Countess of Londonderry. The Archbishop of Canterbury sent a letter favourable to the object, and full of valuable practical suggestions. It was resolved to form a society, to be called the Refugee Benevolent Fund; and an amendment, moved by Sir Henry Hoare, limiting the operation of the fund to French refugees, was negatived. A committee of ladies and gentlemen was formed to carry out the resolutions of the meeting, and subscriptions to the amount of £650 were announced. Mr. White, of the Savoy Chapel, has written a sensible letter to the *Times* as to the Refugees' Benevolent Fund, calling attention especially to the work of the ladies' committee, headed by the Dowager Lady Lothian.



THE WAR: INSIDE PARIS—ARTILLERY AND AMBULANCE WAITING ORDERS TO START.



THE WAR: ARRIVAL OF PAPAL ZOUAVES AT TOURS.



THE WAR: DEFENCE OF PARIS—THE BRIDGES OF ASNIERES AND CLICHY DESTROYED.

LAW AND POLICE.

Master W. F. Pollock, who has succeeded to the baronetcy, attended at the Judges' Chambers, yesterday week, as Vacant Master of the Court of Exchequer, and disposed of a number of summonses.

Mr. Bushby, the newly-appointed magistrate at Worship-street Police Court, took his seat for the first time on Monday.

Mr. James Griffiths, of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Reading.

The petition for an adjudication of bankruptcy presented against Lord Mostyn was, yesterday week, dismissed with costs.

There was a first sitting, on Monday, before Mr. Registrar Brougham, under the bankruptcy of Lord de Mauley. The adjudication was made on the petition of Mr. Frederic Yates, gentleman, of Harley-street, whose debt is stated at £1897, comprising £1540 due on a judgment obtained in 1864, and the rest for interest. Debts to the amount of about £15,000 were proved. They were admitted en masse, but subject to after-examination by the trustee.

An application was made in the Court of Bankruptcy, on Wednesday, for an enlargement of the time for the surrender of the Duke of Newcastle. It was stated that there was a prospect of the case being taken out of bankruptcy. The Registrar granted the application.

Six hundred love-letters were the foundation of an action for breach of promise of marriage, which Margaret Jolly, a farmer's daughter, brought against Robert Bisset, a farmer's son, in the Sheriff Court of Kincardineshire, last week. She claimed £300 damages. The courtship lasted six years, and he then broke it off by writing to her:—“I have waited on, always thinking to be able to provide for you in such a manner as you have been brought up with, but I see I am as far from it as ever. Consequently, I would rather free you from our long engagement at whatever sacrifice to myself rather than have you waiting on for what there is no prospect of.” The defence was that the engagement was a conditional one. The Sheriff reserved judgment.

The October Sessions of the Central Criminal Court opened on Monday. Count de Loussada, a Frenchman, and Mr. Thomas Arthur were called on their recognisances to answer a charge of conspiring together to obtain, on a false pretence, a number of rifles of the value of £2000, for consignment to France. Arthur appeared to answer the charge, but the Count did not, and the Court ordered a warrant to issue for his apprehension and his recognisances to be estreated. Mr. Metcalfe, one of the counsel in the case, said there was reason to believe the Count was in Paris, and probably, under the warrant, he might be expected by the next balloon from Paris. The trial of the defendant Arthur was adjourned to the next day, when he was acquitted. John Bennett was charged with obtaining £500 from Mr. F. H. Phillips by false pretences. The prisoner had for some time carried on the business of a coal merchant at Eagle Wharf, Wandsworth, and it was alleged that he had obtained the sum mentioned from the prosecutor by inducing him to enter into partnership with him, through false representations relating to the business and other matters connected with it. It was also proved that the defendant had obtained £300 from another person, named Fry, under similar circumstances, and another sum of £600 from a person named Crosley. The £300, it appeared, was returned; but the whole of the £600 was lost by Mr. Crosley. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to ten months' hard labour.

William Gale and Thomas Stewart were charged, at the same court, on Tuesday, with having attempted to bribe two metropolitan police-constables, to induce them to give false evidence. The defendants were acquitted. Mr. Cornelius Walford, editor of the *Insurance Times*, pleaded guilty to having published a libel upon two members of Lloyd's, and was discharged on entering into his recognisances. Three notorious coiners were sentenced to fifteen, seven, and five years' penal servitude respectively.

Several cases were disposed of at Wednesday's sitting. John Tanteny pleaded guilty to the manslaughter of his wife, and sentence was deferred. James Woolf, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiracy, but who had paid the prosecutor the full value of the property of which he had been defrauded, was released on entering into his own recognisances. Thomas Torade, charged with the manslaughter of Jeremiah Driscoll, was acquitted. Four men, named George, Shannon, Kingwell, and McCarthy, were sentenced to terms of penal servitude and imprisonment for an outrageous assault upon James Fairweather. Mary Wood, for having feloniously wounded William Clinch, was ordered to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for eighteen months. In the case of Thomas Arthur, who had been acquitted on the previous day upon a charge of fraud, the Recorder made an order for the payment of the defendant's costs by the prosecution.

Two cases of highway robbery have been tried at the Surrey Sessions. In the first case a gentleman was met by a young woman named Harty in the street, who implored assistance, stating that she had six children at home starving. Another woman, named Smith, was standing near, and joined in the entreaty. Witness took out of his pocket half a sovereign and sixpence. Harty snatched the half sovereign and made off with it. Harty

was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and Smith to twelve months' imprisonment. In the second case two young ladies named Burton were walking in Peckham-rye, one of them wearing a gold watch and chain. Henry Lloyd on passing them seized the guard, broke it in pieces, and ran off with the watch. Fortunately, a velocipede rider, who was near, gave pursuit to the prisoner, and he was arrested. The jury found him guilty, and previous convictions having been proved, he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

John Patrick McDonald was, yesterday week, charged at Bow-street with having unlawfully induced persons to quit her Majesty's dominions under a misrepresentation of the service in which they were to be engaged. The deposition of a sailor named Page was taken to the effect that he had been enrolled for the Franco-Irish Ambulance Corps, and that, on arriving in France, he was told there was no such corps, but he must fight for the Republic. The prisoner was remanded, without bail.

A singular case was investigated at the Lambeth Police Court yesterday week. A cab proprietor named Bone was charged with having assaulted Dr. George Fowler, Mrs. Fowler, and an assistant in complainant's surgery. Dr. Fowler was the medical attendant of the defendant's family, and while at Ramsgate had taken Mrs. Bone and her daughter out in his carriage for an airing. This seems to have aroused the defendant's jealousy, hence the assault. The matter was terminated by Mr. Bone finding sureties to keep the peace, and making an apology.

A firm of City merchants and shipbrokers has been fined, at the Thames Police Court, £20 and £25 costs, for having sent for shipment to the East India Docks goods of a dangerous description, without having given due notice to the company's officers.

At the West Kent Quarter Sessions, yesterday week, Robert Charles Duncombe Shafte was charged with maliciously damaging a first-class carriage on the South-Eastern Railway. On Jan. 10 the prisoner and another person, who were both drunk, travelled in a first-class carriage from Charing-cross to Dover. At Tunbridge junction the carriage was seen to be uninjured, but when the train arrived at its destination the carriage was found to have been completely wrecked—the elbow-rest had been torn away and thrown out, and the cushions and foot-warmer, and the carriage very materially damaged. The prisoner was committed for trial to the Dover Sessions, but it was found that the magistrates there had no jurisdiction. He then went on the Continent, and upon his return was apprehended at his father's house at Durham about three weeks since. Mr. Barrow, on behalf of the prisoner, expressed his contrition, and offered to pay the whole of the damages and costs of the prosecution, and give 100 gs. to the funds of the railway guards of the company. The Court sentenced the prisoner to one month's imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant.

An extensive seizure of pistols, revolvers, and bayonets, with packages of powder and shot, was made last Saturday at Gualough, near Castlebar, in the house of a steward named Egan. He was lodged in Mayo Gaol.

O'Sullivan, Bullen, and Murphy, who were charged with firing at Mr. Bull, in Patrick-street, Cork, on the 14th inst., were again brought up at the police-office last Saturday, and committed for trial, on general information, leaving it open to the Crown to press the charge of attempted assassination.

Mr. Slattery, a farmer in comfortable circumstances, living near Nenagh, Tipperary, having some suspicion of his wife's fidelity, felled her to the ground and beat her head almost to pieces with stones. He then committed suicide, his body being found in a pond at a short distance from the scene of the murder. The unfortunate couple have left a family of young children.

Simpson Morris, a young man, murdered his mother at Shotts, in Scotland, yesterday week. He went to her bedside while she was sleeping and dealt her a severe blow upon the head with a hatchet, killing her at once. He is supposed to be insane. After committing the terrible act he gave himself up to the police.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

TRANSACTIONS.
(From our City Correspondent.)

Business in the Stock Exchange during the week has been very moderate, and the quotations, in many instances, have exhibited signs of weakness. This tendency to depression has been produced by the introduction of the French loan, and also by the attention absorbed by the fortnightly settlement. The Consol market has been in an unsettled state, and the quotation has fallen to 92½ to 93½, for delivery and the November account; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91 to 91½; Bank Stock, 232 to 234; Exchequer Bills, 7½ to 11s. prem. India Five per Cents have been firm, at 110½ to 111½; and India Bonds, at 18s. to 20s. prem. For Colonial Government Securities there has been but little inquiry, and prices have shown no change of importance.

For English Railway Stocks the market has been quiet, and the movements in price have been unimportant. Indian Stocks have sold slowly, and the demand for Canadian as well as Foreign Shares has been restricted:—Caledonian, 75½ to 76½; Great Eastern, 37½ to 39½; Great Northern, 134½ to 135½; Great Western, 70½ to 71½; London and Brighton, 42½ to 42½; London and North-Western, 129½ to 129; Metropolitan, 61 to 61½; Midland, 126½ to 127; North-Eastern, 112½ to 114½; Erie Shares, 14½ to 15½; Illinois Central, 106½ to 110½; and Lombard, 14½ to 14½.

As regards Foreign Bonds, Spanish have been firm, owing to the more favourable aspect of political affairs in the Peninsula. Italian and Egyptian have been steady, but Turkish have ruled easier. Peruvian, 1865, 89½ to 90½; Italian, 1861, 55 to 55½; Turkish Five per Cent, 42½ to 44½; Ditto, 1869, 51½ to 51½; Spanish, 1867, 29½ to 30; Ditto, 1869, 29½ to 29½; Egyptian, 1868, 77½ to 77½; Mexican, 14½ to 15; United States 5-20, 1882, Bonds, 88½ to 89½; Ditto, 1885, 88½ to 89½.

For Bank Shares the demand has been quiet, but prices have been supported. Telegraph Shares have been in limited request. Miscellaneous Securities have sold slowly.

The feature of the week, in a monetary point of view, has been the introduction of a new French loan for £10,000,000, in a Six per Cent Stock, the price of issue being 85, payable in instalments extending to 15 years. The return of investors, irrespective of any charge from repayment at par in thirty-seven years, is fully 7 per cent. The loan has been well received, the subscriptions being considerably in excess of the sum required. At one time it was quoted at 3 prem., but the price has since receded to 8 to 14 prem.

There has again been a good supply of money in the Discount Market. Rather more steadiness has been noticed in the inquiry, and the rate for negotiating three-months' paper has risen to 2½ to 2½ per cent. Now that the French loan has been introduced, there is no probability of any reduction in the Bank rates. On the Continent the demand for money has been unsettled, at irregular currencies.

A large quantity of bullion has come to hand during the week. There has been very little export inquiry, and several sums have been sent into the Bank.

As regards the exchanges, bills have been in request, and the rates have been rather lower.

The report of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company (Limited) for the half year ended June 30 furnishes further evidence of the prosperity of railway enterprise in the Argentine Republic. It shows an available total of £37,332, and recommends a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, which will absorb £29,750, and leave £10,582 to be carried forward. The increase on the net profit for the half year has been 22 per cent; and the working expenses have been brought down to 46½ per cent.

The capital required for extending the main line from Chascomus to Dolores, fifty-five miles, is £233,400, which it is proposed to raise by an issue of 2670 additional shares of £20 each, and of £180,000 permanent 6 per cent debenture stock.

At a meeting of the Royal Mail Steam Company it was shown that the surplus on the working account for the six months ended June 30 was £15,514 in excess of that for the same period of 1869. A distribution of £3 a share, free of income tax—viz., a dividend of 16s. a share from the ordinary profit; a bonus of 5s. a share from the “repair and renewal account;” and a further bonus of 2s. a share for the “insurance fund”—was declared. There have been no accidents to affect the insurance fund, and it stands at £230,610.

The *Levant Herald* states that the Turkish Government have contracted a temporary loan with the Society of Constantinople for £1,200,000 at 12 per cent for a year, in addition to the usual bank commission.

The prospectus of the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company (Limited) has been issued, with a capital of £500,000, in £1 shares, fully paid up. The plan adopted by this company introduces some novel features in life assurance, which are worthy of remark, as affording a remedy for a crying defect in the old system. Great mystery always prevailed in regard to the surrender value of a life policy, but the new company has determined to issue a promissory note to bearer, against each premium paid, which will be cashed at the rate of 40 per cent during the lifetime of the assured, should necessity arise. In this way perfect negotiability will be secured, which was never the case with life policies formerly; and it is believed the feature will tell greatly in favour of the new plan. Every care seems to have been taken to make the security given to policy-holders as perfect as possible. The premium funds will be invested in Government Securities only, and local trustees will be elected throughout the kingdom to hold the funds of local insurers.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

	£263,050
In public deposits of	97,052
in other deposits of	272,134
in Government securities of	479,811
Increase in other securities of	181,946
Increase in bullion of	32,804
In rest of	5,283
Increase in reserve of	886,545

The circulation, including post bills, is now £21,778,237; public deposits amount to £4,626,864; and private deposits to £18,658,722. The securities held represent £28,570,246; and the stock of bullion is £21,999,162. The rest stands at £5,165,585.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Supplies of English wheat have been small, but there has been a good show of foreign samples on the stands. Owing to the near approach of the winter season, and to the belief that a large export demand will soon set in on French account, much firmness has prevailed in the trade, and the tendency of values has been in an upward direction. On Monday an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter was established on English, and about 2s. per quarter on foreign wheat. Barley was in request, but the quality of malting barley on sale was inferior. Malt ruled dull, at nominal currencies. Notwithstanding large arrivals of maize, prices ruled firm, there being an increasing demand for this article. Good sound oats sold freely, at an improvement of 1s. 6d. to 2s. per quarter. Beans and peas commanded late rates, with a steady sale. The flour trade was quiet, but country sacks were held at a slight advance.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 1130, beans, 60; peas, 90 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 9190; barley, 850; oats, 16,390; beans, 2350 qrs.; flour, 1000 barrels.

English Currency.—Red wheat, 46s. to 50s.; white ditto, 49s. to 55s.; barley, 22s. to 24s.; malt, 48s. to 66s.; oats, 19s. to 32s.; beans, 38s. to 48s.; peas, 36s. to 42s.; per quarter; flour, 35s. to 47s. per 280lb.

Imperial Averages.—Wheat: 56,786 quarters of English wheat sold last week at an average price of 47s. 8d. per quarter; barley, 70,581 quarters at 30s. 5d.; and oats, 2915 quarters at 22s. 2d. per quarter.

Comparative Quantities and Prices of Grain:—
For the week ending Oct. 22, 1870. For the corresponding week last year.

	Qrs.	Av.	Qrs.	Av.
Wheat ..	86,786 ..	47s. 8d.	52,900 ..	46s. 1d.
Barley ..	76,581 ..	30s. 5d.	57,464 ..	38s. 6d.
Oats ..	2915 ..	22s. 2d.	2922 ..	24s. 2d.

Seeds.—The seed market has ruled very quiet. New English clover has continued scarce and dear. Alyske is firm. Canary and hemp seed without change.

Colonial Produce.—A firm ton has prevailed in the colonial produce markets throughout the week. Tea has commanded late rates, with a steady sale. Good refining sugars have been in demand, and the tendency of the quotations has been upwards. Coffee has come forward in moderate quantities and has sold freely, at full currencies. Rice, on the spot, has ruled dull; but there has been some demand for floating cargoes. The Spanish indigo sales have gone off flatly, at a considerable reduction.

Hay and Straw.—Mr. Charles James Easton thus reports on the state of the hay market:—Owing to the large quantities of Scotch, Irish, and American fodder which have arrived, our market has been extensively supplied; consequently the trade has been inactive, but prices have been without any important alteration:—Prime meadow hay, 12s. to 13s.; inferior ditto, 11s. to 12s.; prime first-cut clover, 13s., to 14s.; inferior ditto, 11s. to 12s.; prime second-cut clover, 12s., to 13s.; inferior ditto, 10s.; to 11s.; and straw 30s. to 34s. per load. Scotch ditto, 10s.; to 12s.; and Irish ditto, 9s., to 11s. per ton.

Spirits.—Rum has changed hands in small quantities, on former terms. Brandy is unaltered in value.

Hops.—A large trade has been concluded in good hops, brewers having operated freely, and values have ruled steady. Brown hops, however, have not been inquired after to any extent, transactions having been confined to choice descriptions.

Potatoes.—Although the transactions in the metropolitan markets have been on a fair average scale, the quotations have shown weakness. English flukes are now quoted at 9s. to 11s. per ton.

Oils.—Linseed oil is quoted at 30s.; English brown oil, 45s.; refined, 45s.; foreign, 46s. 6d. per cwt.

Tallow.—The market has ruled flat, at 43s. for the year; 43s. 3d., December; 43s. 9d., January; and 44s. 3d., March, sellers.

Coals.—Hastings Hartley, 16s. 6d.; Wallsend Haswell,

10s. 6d.; Heaton, 16s. 6d.; Kelloe, 18s. 3d.; East Hartlepool, 18s.; Tees, 18s. 3d. per ton.

Metrop. Cattle Market.

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CATALOGUES of VOCAL and PIANOFORTE, Violin, Flute, Organ, and Church Music, &c., forwarded, gratis and postage-free, on application to ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street, London.—N.B. Their Catalogues are the most extensive and varied in Europe. Each applicant must state the catalogue required.

NORAH, SWEET NORAH. Mr. WRIGHTON's newest Song. Post-free for 18 stamps. "A very sweet composition, not difficult, and well worthy a place in the drawing-room."—Vide Manchester Courier. London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and CO.

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TELL HIM I LOVE HIM YET. Music by A. S. GATTY. "Is one of the sweetest and purest melodies which have been written by Mr. Gatty."—Vide Standard. By the same distinguished Composer, "O Fair Dove! O Fair Dove!" Free by post for 18 stamps each. London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and CO.

FIRED. New Sacred Song. Music by Miss M. LINDSAY (Mrs. J. W. Bliss). No. 1, in D flat; No. 2, in D. "It is not at all improbable that this song will shortly rival in popularity her well-known songs, 'Far Away,' 'Resignation,' 'Home they brought her warrior dead,' 'The Bridge,' &c."—Vide Brighton Gazette. "The Bridge" and "Tired" for the Pianoforte, by Brinley Richards. Free by post for 18 stamps each. London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and CO.

FAR AWAY. Song. By Miss M. LINDSAY (Mrs. J. W. Bliss). "The same for Two Voices, 4s. each. "There is great beauty in this melody."—Vide Standard. "The melody is so sweet and plaintive."—Vide Brighton Gazette. The same for Pianoforte, by Carl Lüni. 3s.; free by post for half price.—London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and CO.

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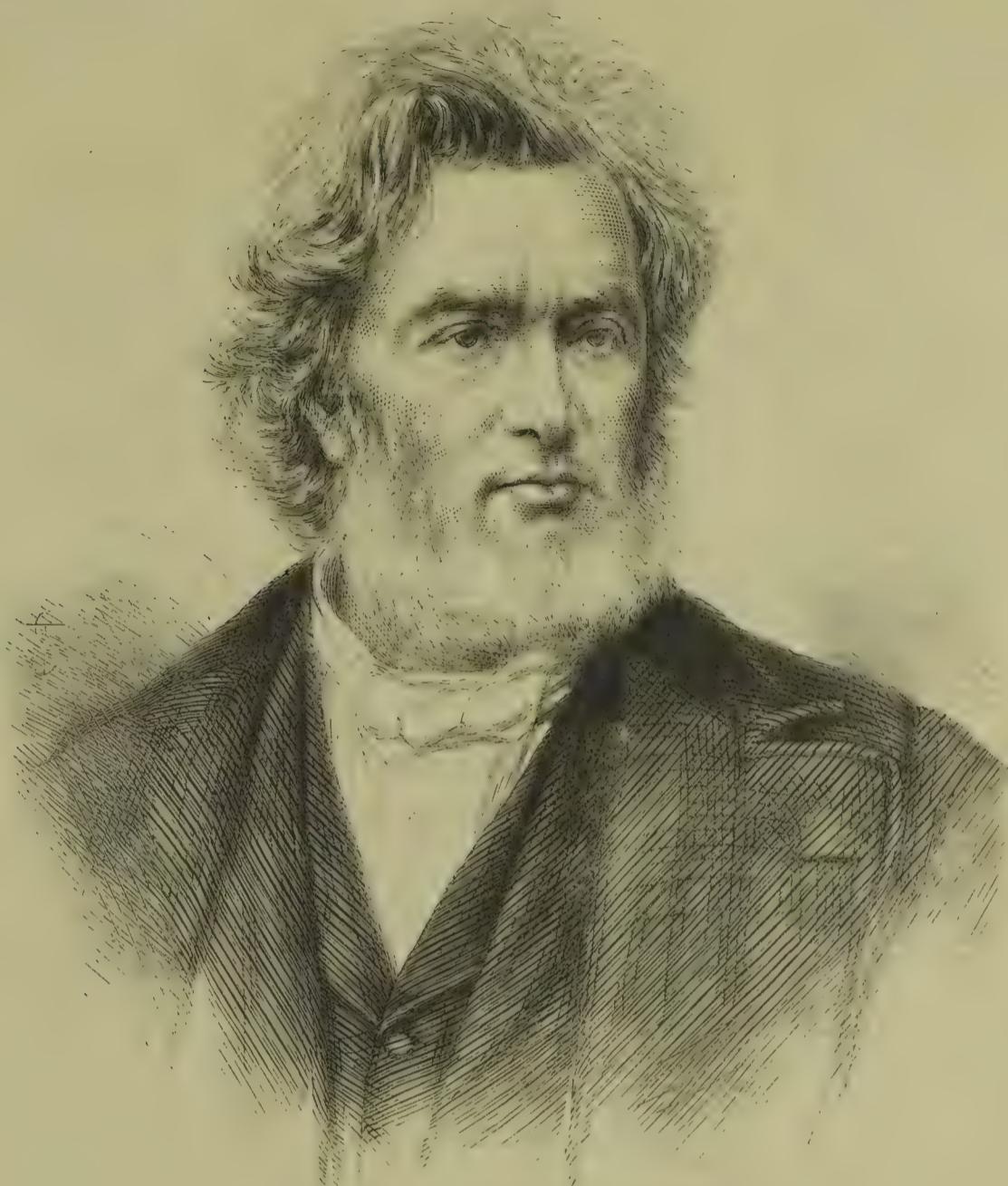
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M. JULES FAVRE, FRENCH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.



THE WAR: PRUSSIAN GUARD AT VERSAILLES BRINGING IN CATTLE.

M. THIERS.

We give a Portrait of this veteran French statesman, who has, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, so deftly made the tour of Europe—visiting London, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Florence—to beg the intervention of the neutral Courts for the rescue of defeated France; and who is now about to parley with Count Bismarck, in the enemy's camp before Paris. M. Thiers has exerted himself boldly and diligently, and, no doubt, also skilfully, in the patriotic mission which he voluntarily undertook immediately after the fall of the Empire, in the first week of September. He deserves the best thanks of his country for this attempt; but his fame was long since gained by political and literary efforts in a direction likely to be popular with the French. All the world knows his feats of address in former days. Cleverness is a French quality, and M. Thiers must be esteemed the cleverest, though not, perhaps, the wisest, Frenchman of his age; while the mistakes or defects of his public character and conduct were a mere exaggeration of those which have too often marked the history of his nation.

Louis Adolphe Thiers was born at Marseilles, April 16, 1796. Having been educated at the Lycée of that town, he studied law at Aix, and was called to the Bar. He wrote a prize essay, for a local institution, on a theme of literary biography; and next year won the prize again by another essay, set in a feigned name from Paris. In 1821, at the age of twenty-five, he went to Paris, and began writing for the *Constitutionnel*, as critic of the fine arts. Two years later he began his first book, "Histoire de la Révolution Française," which is a brilliant performance in style, but worthless as a work of history, abounding with errors and omissions. He passed from art-criticism to political controversy; and when the restored Bourbon dynasty, in its last phase, under King Charles X., with Polignac for Minister, blundered into a fatal conflict with the defenders of the Charter, Thiers wielded his pen for constitutional liberty, having joined Armand Carrel, and Mignet, the historian, in editing the *National*. It was at this time that Thiers invented the celebrated happy phrase, "Le Roi règne et ne gouverne pas," which cannot be surpassed as a neat formula of the creed of Liberal Loyalists under a constitutional monarchy of the English type. But Charles X. and his advisers did not understand it, in the nineteenth century, any more than our own Charles I. in the seventeenth, and the event is well known. Thiers had done his part, with other men of greater standing, to carry on that contest against the illegal use of the Royal prerogative which brought about the Revolution of July. But he endeavoured to dissuade the people from insurrection, thinking they had not force to succeed. They did succeed; and it was he who then proposed the nomination of Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, to fill the vacant throne. It was he who went to Neuilly, with the painter Ary Scheffer, a personal friend of the Duchess, to convey the offer of the crown, the Duke being then absent from home. So that M. Thiers was already a sort of Kingmaker.

Yet he contented himself at first, under the new reign, with a subordinate official post, that of Assistant Secretary of State for the Finance Department, which was held by his friend Laffitte, the rich banker. M. Thiers, however, soon entered the Ministry of the Interior, and acquired a high degree of Parliamentary importance. He was and is one of the ablest debaters in any legislative assembly. With a small figure and a weak voice, his power is not that of a physical but that of an intellectual presence;—a mind wonderfully swift, sharp, and clear within a certain range of thought; adroit in logical discussion, in rhetorical insinuation, in statement of a case for effect. He paid attention to every subject of political or administrative interest that arose in France during ten years, from 1831 to 1841, when his amazing activity was shown in a long list of various measures, either devised, promoted, or opposed by the versatile statesman. It is remarkable that, while he desired the formation of a strong government, in the early years of Louis Philippe's reign, he was more anxious to avoid giving offence to foreign States than he became at a later period. He disconcerted the enthusiasm for the Polish cause, and disapproved of the Duc de Nemours as a candidate for the throne of Belgium; but he set up the statue of Napoleon on the pillar of the Place Vendôme. He showed great energy in putting down the insurrections, on the one hand, of the Legitimists in La Vendée, where he arrested the Duchess de Berri, and of the Lyons Republicans and Paris malcontents, on the other, for whose repression severe laws were proposed. In 1836 Thiers became Minister of Foreign Affairs, and seems to have entered, about this time, upon a line of policy which was destined to occasion serious disputes, both with his colleagues and with the diplomats of Europe. He had cordially espoused the claim of young Queen Isabella in Spain, and had joined with the British Government in sending a military expedition to her aid. The general rule of non-intervention was not yet recognised in those days; Lord Palmerston would break it upon any occasion, for the sake of thwarting Russia or France; M. Thiers would violate it with equal alacrity for the extension of French influence abroad. Hence arose a rivalry between the French and the English statesman, which more than once threatened to involve the nations in war against each other. King Louis Philippe did not like it, and was rather afraid of the vivacious pugnacity of M. Thiers. The unthinking part of the nation were delighted with it; for the rising generation, which knew and cared little about the miseries of the great war, had been seduced by false literary teachers into a worship of Bonapartist glory, and despised the pacific temper of the Orleans régime. There was a certain personage at that time hovering around the frontiers of France—Prince Louis Napoleon—who shrewdly observed all these symptoms of growing disaffection, and prepared to profit by them. Meantime the Bourgeois King still reigned, but would, unfortunately, govern too much, contrary to the maxim of M. Thiers. The end of the first decade found his popularity somewhat impaired.

An opportunity for its restoration was now given to M. Thiers, if it had not been for his proclivity to squabbles with foreign Powers. On the fall of Count Molé's Ministry, in 1840, he was authorised to form a new Government, with a very large majority of supporters in the Chamber. He thought fit to flatter the national vanity or to conciliate the Bonapartist faction by at once arranging to fetch the body of Napoleon I. from St. Helena to Paris. The immediate consequence was Louis Napoleon's landing at Boulogne, in August of that year, with an eagle and a proclamation, which had no more success than his similar adventure of 1836 in Strasbourg. But a further natural effect was the excitement in France of an ignorant wish to avenge upon England the fancied wrongs suffered by that mythical hero and demigod of the national idolatry who had been sent to pine and die a captive upon a rock in the ocean. And, Lord Palmerston being still in office here, while M. Thiers had become Prime Minister there, it was probable that the pretext for a war-cry would soon be at hand. This happened in the usurpation of Egypt and Syria by Mohammed Ali Pasha, whom M. Thiers chose to help in

his attempt to wrest those dominions from the Sultan. Never had any Minister a better mind to go to war than he, when he found that all the other European Governments were resolved, on Lord Palmerston's invitation, to prevent French interference. M. Thiers talked big and threatened; M. Thiers increased the French army; M. Thiers procured a decree for the fortification of Paris, as though he expected an attack from Austria, Prussia, and Russia combined with one from Great Britain. There was no such danger, nor could the French statesman have sincerely believed it. All that took place was the co-operation of the British and allied squadrons with the Turkish forces in reducing Beyrouth and St. Jean d'Acre for the Sultan. King Louis Philippe, who had cherished the *entente cordiale*, knew better than to declare war against England on account of this affair. He therefore allowed M. Thiers to resign, as an unsafe and discredited Minister; and M. Thiers has never held office in any Government since that time. It is, indeed, a singular circumstance that M. Thiers was thought of, in those days, as a possible Minister of Prince Louis Napoleon (not that M. Thiers himself was aware of it), for some papers found on the Prince, at Boulogne, contained the name of M. Thiers as one whose services it would be well to engage, if possible, after the success of the Bonapartist party.

There is no ground for the supposition that M. Thiers, who has always been strictly faithful to the House of Orleans, would ever have accepted office under those circumstances. But the anecdote shows that Louis Napoleon highly appreciated the value of M. Thiers' public actions, and of his writings, as tending to foster the Bonapartist faith in the hearts of Frenchmen. The imaginative glorification of martial prowess, displayed in the campaigns and battles of Napoleon I., was the literary capital of an author, who had encouraged the war spirit as a party politician. France was henceforth ruled by the more sedate councils of M. Guizot, and peace was tolerably secure under Louis Philippe, though the scheme of fortifying Paris, which M. Thiers had announced as necessary, could not well be abandoned, and was further developed, in 1841, by a committee with M. Thiers at its head. His loss of office, meanwhile, afforded leisure for him to undertake a grand historical work. It was the famous "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire." The first volumes appeared in 1845, after several years devoted to the needful researches. That this book is not only readable, but highly attractive and interesting, results from the great abilities of its author, and from the marvellous nature of its subject. But no reader will command its solid worth, as a true representation of Napoleon, France, and Europe, in the eventful period to which it relates. Thiers neither presents, like Michelet, graphic views of actual life in the past, nor instructive philosophical reflections, like Guizot; his chief merit is a clear narrative arrangement of events, with a faculty of comprehending strategic details and a knowledge of administrative business. Whatever be his qualities as an historian, the moral and political influence of his work has been enormously great; but we cannot say it has been good. For its tendency was to intoxicate the public mind with romantic visions of martial glory and conquest; to disguise the criminal ambition of the First Napoleon as patriotic and heroic virtue; and to account for its ruinous failure by accidents and by adverse fate. This literary transfiguration of the most conspicuous figure in modern French history must have contributed, with the songs of Béranger and others, to the disasters of the Second Empire. But M. Thiers, without anticipating so far, continued from 1840 to 1848 leader of the Centre Left Opposition in the Chamber, advocating a Liberal domestic policy, with a restless interference, and defiance of England and Austria, in foreign affairs.

At the Revolution of February, 1848, he was invited, with Odilon Barrot, to make one attempt at saving the monarchy, but it was too late. He was never a Republican, though he accepted the Republic, and endeavoured to give it a Conservative turn, vehemently resisting the fallacious notions and pretentious schemes of the Communists, and the intrigues and agitations of the Red party. Sitting in the National Assembly, for the department of the Seine Inférieure, he supported the advent of Prince Louis Napoleon as President of the Republic, and the French intervention at Rome, fighting a duel with the Italian General Bixio upon that occasion. He has always upheld the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. In 1850, with the Conservative majority of the Assembly, he helped to carry the restriction of universal suffrage, in order to prevent the re-election of the President. Louis Napoleon was by this time obnoxious to that party, who suspected him of a design to usurp absolute power; while he suspected them, on the other hand, of an intention to restore the Orleans monarchy. M. Thiers had become his chief antagonist; and when the coup-d'état of December, 1851, struck down the legislative body of the Republic, M. Thiers was arrested, taken out of his bed at five o'clock in the morning, and confined some days in the prison of Mazas. He was released, but expelled from France, and passed some months in Belgium, England, Italy, and Switzerland. Returning to Paris, in August, 1852, he finished his Napoleonic history. It was not till 1863, after the adoption of a more liberal Constitution for the Empire, that he entered the Corps Législatif, in which he has delivered many effective Opposition speeches. He has denounced the financial extravagance of the Imperial Government, its wars in Italy and Mexico, and not less its abstinence from a warlike behaviour towards Prussia four years ago. He has incessantly protested against the movement of the Italians and Germans towards the completion of their national unity, and he has taunted the Emperor for not daring to stop them. It cannot, therefore, be denied that M. Thiers is, as much as any Frenchman, responsible for the irritation which has caused the present war, though he disapproved its undertaking, last July, because he thought the opportunity was not well chosen. Notwithstanding the grave political errors which have been pointed out, his conduct, during forty-five years of public life, has not deserved the reproach of tergiversation; he has not belied or forsaken the principles which he formerly professed. Constitutional Monarchy, with a responsible Ministry dependent on Parliamentary and popular support, and with a permanent aristocracy to strengthen the throne, has been the object of his constant faith. It is only to be regretted that he has failed to perceive how the happiness of a nation, like that of an individual, is to be consulted by fairly respecting the claims of its neighbours; and that the golden rule of public policy is identical with that of private morality, "Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

The Goliath, wooden line-of-battle ship, lent by the Admiralty to the Poor-Law Board as a training-ship for pauper boys, has been fitted for that purpose in Sheerness Dockyard. Her destination is off Grays, on the Essex side of the Thames.

The trustee and the committee of inspection have decided on paying a second dividend to the creditors of the Norwich Crown Bank, which suspended payment three months since for upwards of £1,600,000. This second dividend will be 2s. 6d. in the pound, and will be paid on Nov. 23.

M. JULES FAVRE.

This distinguished advocate of Liberal principles in France, who now holds the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Provisional Government of the Republic set up two months ago at Paris, is sixty-one years of age. Jules Gabriel Claude Favre is son of a merchant at Lyons, where he was born on March 31, 1809. He was a law student in Paris when the insurrection and revolution of July, 1830, took place, and the enthusiastic young man played his part at the barricades. Having been called to practise at the Bar, and professing the most advanced Democratic opinions, his courageous eloquence was often employed as counsel to defend persons indicted for political offences. He thus gained some popular reputation, which was sustained by the integrity and rigid consistency of his public conduct, and by the undoubted earnestness of his political faith. After the revolution of February, 1848, M. Jules Favre was chosen by M. Ledru Rollin to be Secretary-General to his Ministry of the Interior; in which capacity he drew up the famous Government circular, addressed to all the Prefects of Departments throughout France, ordering them to use their official influence for the election of Republican candidates to the Constituent Assembly. M. Favre himself sat in the National Assembly for the Department of the Loire, and afterwards for that of the Rhône. He occupied, for a short time, the place of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, but went into Opposition when the Prince-President of the Republic formed a Conservative Government. He indignantly protested against the intervention of French military force, in 1849, to restore the Papal dominion in Rome. After the coup-d'état of December, 1851, M. Jules Favre refused to perform any act expressly recognising the Imperial Government, and declined, therefore, his election to the Conseils-Généraux of two departments because an oath of allegiance would be required. He still continued to plead at the Paris Bar; and, a few years since, when the Constitution of the Empire was modified, became a member of the Corps Législatif, in which he has often spoken to vindicate the liberties of the people, to expose the faults of an Absolutist Government, and to recommend a just and friendly behaviour towards all foreign nations. His voice was loudly raised, in July, against the conduct of the Emperor and the Ollivier Ministry in declaring the war which has brought such terrible disasters upon France. After the battle of Sedan and the Emperor's surrender, M. Jules Favre took the lead in urging the Corps Législatif to enact the deposition of the Bonaparte dynasty, and in forming the temporary Administration which divides itself between Paris and Tours.

MUSIC.

As during some recent weeks, our record is limited to the performances at the Crystal Palace, the Saturday concerts of which establishment have offered almost the only subject for comment until the commencement of the winter season of Italian opera (on Monday next), and the approaching resumption of the Monday Popular Concerts, lead into more general activity. Three of the concerts of the fifteenth season at the Crystal Palace have already been noticed; the fourth took place last week, when Beethoven's symphony in B flat (No. 4) was given in pursuance of the promised regular performance of all nine, as the most important feature in the proposed recognition of the centenary of his birth. After the grandeur and dignity of the "Eroica" symphony—the third, given on Saturday week—the general vivacity and genial beauty of that which follows show the composer in a disposition of contented happiness which was seldom permitted him; although by no means, as often erroneously supposed, foreign to his nature. Even in his latest and most elaborate compositions, in the midst of their grand elevation and sublimity, there are touches of that kindly human sympathy, and flashes of keen humour (such as are found elsewhere in association with the highest genius), as in the scherzo of his ninth symphony, and in several instances in his most abstruse posthumous quartets. The finale of the fourth symphony is an especial example of this, its bright and playful vivacity and capricious fancy being as full of joyous animation as any movement of Haydn, combined with an elevation and power which that master, great as he was, could not attain to. The sparkling beauty and impulse of the first allegro, the scherzo, and the finale of the fourth symphony are strongly contrasted by the tender loveliness of the adagio. Beethoven has produced slow movements of sterner sublimity than this, but none more exquisite in sentiment. The performance of the whole work was admirable, and fully worthy of the orchestra and of Mr. Manns, the conductor. The other contribution to the so-called Beethoven celebration was his third concerto, that in C minor, the fourth (in G) having been given at the commencing concert of the series, when (as recorded at the time) it was splendidly played by Mr. Charles Hallé, who introduced, as he always does, the cadenzas written by the composer of the concerto—an example which it would have been well if Miss Agnes Zimmerman had followed in her otherwise highly meritorious performance of Saturday. It is true that the conventional blank left in the concertos of former days was understood to be at the disposal of the player, to fill up for the display of his or her individual executive powers—the orchestra resting the while—and this was generally done impromptu, introducing themes from the work itself, elaborated and embellished as fancy suggested. This power has now become rare, and modern concertos are generally constructed without the cadenza—as Beethoven himself has done in his No. 5, the "Emperor"—or one is written in as an integral portion of the work. Within the last few years there have been published cadenzas of Beethoven, composed for use in the four of his concertos requiring such additions; and it is customary with most pianists to use these, as giving a unity to the whole which would be invaded by any other interpolation, even if superior—a very remote probability. The announcement, therefore, in Saturday's programme of Beethoven's concerto, with "cadenza by A. Zimmerman," was somewhat ill-judged. The lady's cadenza involved a series of mechanical difficulties, which were brilliantly executed, as was the whole of the concerto itself; the only objection being that just raised.

The other instrumental pieces at Saturday's concert were Gounod's overture to "Mireille"—somewhat overstrained in its rustic and pastoral effects—and the magnificent prelude which Mendelssohn wrote with such marvellous rapidity for a German performance of "Ruy Blas," which he calls (in a letter recording the brief time occupied in the composition) an "odious play." Both these orchestral works were splendidly played. Mdlle. Corani made her first appearance here with great success. She has a soprano voice of good quality and compass, executes with considerable brilliancy, phrases well, and appears to possess much dramatic feeling. She was greatly applauded in both her performances—the "slumber song" from Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine," and the *holero* from Verdi's "Vêpres Siciliennes." Signor Foli sang with great effect Handel's song "Gia risuonar" (from "Ezio") and

Schumann's "Two Grenadiers," the latter called for again and repeated.

The Royal Italian Opera will open on Monday for the usual short winter season, under the management of Mr. Mapleson. The principal vocalists already engaged are Mdlle. Titien, Mdlle. Scalchi, Mdlle. Bauermeister, Mdlle. Madigan, and Mdlle. Leon Duval (of the Opéra Comique and Théâtre Lyrique, Paris—her first appearance), Mdlle. Sinico, Mdlle. Trebelli-Bettini, and Mdlle. Ilma di Murska; Signori Vizzani, Bettini, Fancelli, Rinaldini, and Mr. W. Morgan; Signori Foli, Ciampi, Caravoglia, Tagliafico, Casaboni, Antonucci, and Cottogni; other engagements being announced as pending. Signori Ardit and Bevignani are the conductors. Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico" is to be given on the opening night; and Weber's "Oberon" is promised for next Saturday, after an interval of several seasons.

Mr. Ridley Prentice has resumed his monthly Popular Concerts at Brixton, with good promise of success, his own clever pianoforte playing being associated with the performances of well-known instrumentalists and vocalists.

THE THEATRES.

THE PRINCESS'S AND THE ADELPHI.

In these days, when united kingdoms are political facts, either accomplished or in progress, we ought not to be surprised that, with the increase of theatres, some of them should be, in like manner, united under one management. Mr. Webster and Mr. Chatterton have combined their forces, and the Princess's and Adelphi houses are now under their joint government. Both establishments commenced a new career on Saturday under such auspices.

At the Princess's "The Peep o' Day" was substituted for "The Rapparee." It was received with so much approbation that we may conclude that it retains its extraordinary popularity. A tolerably efficient company supported the various characters, and their efforts were corroborated by some good scenery. The drama certainly possesses considerable interest, nor can it be denied that the Pattern Fair and Faction Fight are exciting scenes. It was followed by two acts of Mr. Halliday's "Great City," in which the part of Ragged Jack was meritoriously supported by Mr. Warboys, who made it his first appearance on the present occasion at this theatre, and who will probably make his way with the audience.

The Adelphi has been improved in its interior, and there is an air of lightness imparted to the auditorium which is pleasing. The new act-drop, painted by Mr. Hawes Craven, presents a Grecian landscape, and possesses much classic beauty. Madame Celeste, so long identified with this theatre, but absent from it for the last twelve years, has returned to it for a few nights, and appeared on Saturday as Miami, in "The Green Bushes." She was enthusiastically received. Neither the play nor the actress has become obsolete, though many of its representatives no longer retain their old parts. Madame Celeste seems to enjoy health and vigour, and her acting is as efficient as ever. Mrs. Billington was also satisfactory as Geraldine; and Mrs. Mellon as Nelly O'Neill delightful. The drama in general is ably supported.

HAYMARKET.

The Haymarket reopened on Monday with Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals." There is not much that is new in the cast. Mr. Buckstone is still Bob Acres, and acts it with inimitable humour. Mr. Chippendale is effective in Sir Anthony Absolute. The important part of Lydia Languish is now confided to Miss Robertson, who maintains the grace and spirit of the part, and looks it beautifully. Mr. Kendal, as Captain Absolute, was amusing; and a Mr. Everill, as Sir Lucius o' Trigger, had the slightest indication of a brogue that ever befel an Irishman. Perhaps we might add that the acting in general was scarcely demonstrative enough. But on succeeding evenings no doubt it will gain in tone and colour.

A new comedy by Mr. Theyre Smith was acted for the first time. It is entitled "Uncle's Will." The theme is old. The will in question leaves fifty thousand pounds to a young couple on condition that they marry. Now, they already love, but the condition deprives their affection of its freedom; accordingly, instead of courting, they quarrel, but are at length reconciled. There are but three characters in the piece, and these are vivaciously acted by Mr. Kendal, Mr. Rogers, and Miss Robertson. The wit of the dialogue ensured its success.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Shakspearian revivals are still the order of the day, under the direction of Mr. Pennington, at Sadler's Wells. On Saturday "Othello" was performed, and, on the whole, must be accepted as the best-acted drama of the season. Mr. Pennington gained much deserved applause in the third act, particularly in the famous speech where the unhappy Moor laments that his "occupation is gone," and bids farewell to "the big war." Iago was adequately represented by Mr. J. L. Warner, and Mrs. Warner's Desdemona was charming. Miss Page also made a good Emilia.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Fifehire.

Something more than a merely local celebrity has been lost to Edinburgh in George Moir, LL.D., who died there, last week, in his seventy-first year. Mr. Moir had filled the Chairs of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres and Scots Law, and the Sheriffs of Ross and Stirlingshire, and was a contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine* and the *Edinburgh Review*.

A School of Science and Art in the borough of Portsmouth and Gosport was formally opened, last week, by a conversazione, held at the rooms occupied by the school, in Pembroke-street, Portsmouth. The rooms were filled with a large company of ladies and gentlemen. An opening address was delivered by the Vicar of Portsmouth, who congratulated the company on the fact that the success of the school was assured. He was followed by Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., who spoke of the value of technical education, remarking that in England they were behind France and Germany in this matter. In France drawing-schools for artisans had been in existence since the time of Louis XIV., and had done a great deal towards producing that great superiority which the French artisans possessed in matters relating to taste over those of other countries. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to refer to the value of these schools for the artisans and working classes, speaking in terms of commendation of the drawings exhibited by the students from the dockyard. Mr. Stone, M.P., followed, indorsing and enlarging upon the remarks of Mr. Cowper-Temple, and urging that, irrespective of the direct benefits arising from technical education, it was of importance to afford the benefits of it to working men, and thus afford them the means of improving and elevating themselves. The remainder of the evening was devoted to an inspection of the various pictures and works of art deposited in the rooms.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN NOVEMBER.

The Solar spots have become somewhat reduced both in number and size since September. The Sun continues, however, to be a very interesting object. Several large groups of spots are visible on various portions of the disc, and it is probable that they will remain in view some time longer.

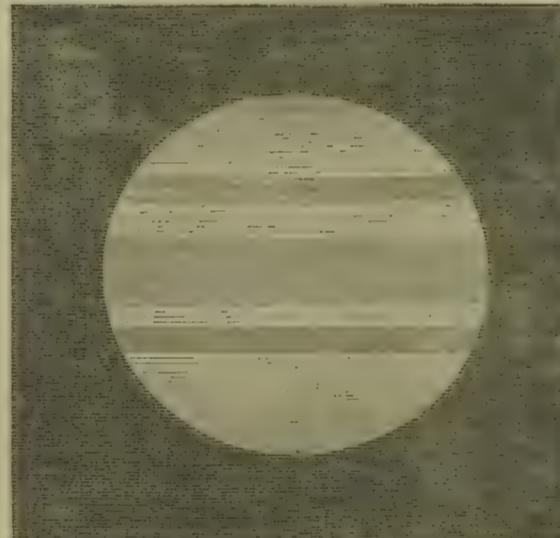
The Moon will be in conjunction with Jupiter on the 11th, Uranus on the 14th, Mars on the 17th, Venus on the 22nd, Mercury on the 23rd, Saturn on the 24th, and with the stars Gamma and Delta Capricorni on the evening of the 28th. She will be nearest to the Earth on the 22nd day, and farthest from it on the 8th. There will be no bright stars occulted by the Moon during the month.

Mercury may be observed on about the 1st near the eastern horizon just before sunset. He rises on the 2nd at 5.42 a.m., or 1h. 15m. before the Sun. He will be very near Venus at 8.36 on the evening of the 11th, and in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 22nd. At 12.8 on the night of the 22nd he will be in conjunction with the Moon.

Venus cannot be well observed owing to her proximity to the Sun. She will rise on the 2nd at 6.2 a.m., and on the 27th at 7.23 a.m. Her apparent diameter during November equals 2'.8. She will be near Mercury on the 11th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the evening of the 22nd.

Mars rises soon after midnight throughout the month. He is not favourably situated for observation, in consequence of his great distance from the Earth. On the 17th he will be near the Moon, and in conjunction with x Leonis on the 24th.

Jupiter rises on the 2nd at 6.42 p.m., on the 12th at 6.0 p.m., and on the 27th at 4.54 p.m., and is visible afterwards throughout the night. His apparent diameter on the 25th will be 44''.5. He will be situated near the Moon on the evening of the 11th. This planet will well repay observation. The numerous parallel streaks which are visible on the disc, together with the colours they present and the changes to which they are liable, combine to render this planet a very agreeable object for telescopic examination. The satellites and their shadows will transmit the disc of their primary on the evenings of the 3rd, 8th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th, 29th, and 30th. It appears certain that the various colours which diversify the surface of the planet are continually changing. Mr. H. Michell Whitley, of Penarth, Truro, obtained a good view of the planet's disc on Sept. 20, and he says that the equatorial zone is of the same copper colour as during the last opposition, and is quite as deep a shade. The streaks north and south of this zone are pale yellow, while the narrow belt near the west pole is of a finer tint than in the spring of this year, being of a purple-grey hue, with a very perceptible tint of rose colour. The polar regions of the planet appear to be grey. The accompanying diagram represents the appearance of the planet on Sept. 20 at 11h. 30m.



Saturn is an evening star, setting on the 2nd at 6.52 a.m. and on the 22nd at 5.43 a.m., or 1h. 40m. after the Sun. He will be visible in the W.S.W. part of the horizon soon after sunset, but cannot be seen to advantage, owing to his excessively low altitude. On the evening of the 24th he may be seen very near to the Moon.

Uranus rises on the 2nd at 9.5 p.m., on the 17th at 8.25 p.m., and on the 27th at 7.25 p.m., and may be observed afterwards all night. He will be stationary among the stars on the morning of the 2nd, and about 1 deg. south of the Moon on the morning of the 14th.

Neptune will be visible during the greater portion of the night, and is at the present time well situated for observation.

Meteors may be expected to appear in large numbers on about Nov. 12-14. During this time a careful watch for these bodies should be maintained. The observer should note the number seen, their apparent paths among the stars, their colour, brilliancy, and duration, and any other particulars that may suggest themselves.

Mr. A. W. Hall, of Shipton Court, has been elected chairman of the Oxfordshire Agricultural Society, in the place of Mr. Hugh Hammersley, retired.

Twenty-five quarter casks of gunpowder, seized at a Fenian store in Ireland, were taken to Woolwich in one of the Government coasting vessels. On being opened at the Royal Laboratory for examination, they were found to contain lucifer matches and old nails in considerable quantities mixed with the powder in every cask. After this discovery the casks were, of course, handled with particular delicacy. They were placed in a barge on the river, and the boat, being scuttled, was sunk at high tide.

A quarterly court of governors of the Marine Society's training-ship Warspite was held, yesterday week, at the offices in Bishops-gate-street—the Earl of Romney in the chair. The committee reported with satisfaction that ninety-four poor or destitute boys had been admitted into the Warspite at Woolwich during the last three months, and that they had been enabled to send forty-nine well-trained lads into the Royal Navy and thirty-four to the merchant service. The number under training was now 180. Ten admissions had been placed at the disposal of the Captain Relief Fund Committee for children of seamen who had perished in the ship. Excellent accounts had been received from her Majesty's ships of the boys now in the Royal Navy; and the committee expressed to the superintendent their gratification at these results.

FINE ARTS.

A new series of water-colour drawings and oil pictures by Mr. Elijah Walton, executed from materials gathered in a tour of the coast of Norway, from Christiania to Hammerfest, during the summer of 1869, has been added to some views by this artist from Switzerland and the East which are being re-exhibited at the gallery, 48, Pall-mall. We need not say that the scenery depicted in these new works is of the wildest, most striking, and often the grandest character. Countless craggy islands buffeted by the Atlantic rollers, snow-clad mountain peaks and bluff headlands, tortuous channels and deep, still fjords eaten by the hungry sea out of the intervening valleys, innumerable water-courses, torrents, and cataracts, pine-forests, and glaciers, and the strange phenomena of midnight sunlight succeed each other with bewildering frequency. Many of these additional drawings, especially the smaller ones, evince a distinct artistic advance. The painter's treatment is more varied, there is less of mannered pictorial formulæ, his command of his materials is great, his knowledge of and skill in rendering meteorological effects is often remarkable, sometimes, indeed, reminding one of Turner. On the other hand, making allowance for the unfamiliarity of the scenery, we cannot acquit the artist of a tendency to force his colouring for pictorial effect, the result being scenic artificiality: his rocks are too much of one pattern, insubstantial and even diaphanous; his snow is often sprinkled in a mechanical manner, as though put in away from nature, obtrusively, and without allowance for atmospheric influences; whilst certain effects are palpably false in their relations. Twelve of the most important of the Norwegian subjects are to be reproduced in chromolithography, and published by Mr. Thompson.

It is reported that Mr. Herbert, R.A., will be the first Slade Professor of Fine Arts to the new school of art now being built from the funds of the Slade bequest in connection with London University College. It is understood that the artist will accept the post for the first year or so, if not permanently.

In an interesting article on Art in Sweden, in a recent number of the *Saturday Review*, it is stated that the essentially southern art of fresco-painting has penetrated so far north as Upsala; and the wall-paintings executed in the apse of the cathedral there, in 1831, by Professor Sandberg, were, in July last, still in good preservation. The writer adds, "it seems strange that Swedish artists should succeed in fresco while our English artists have failed." The remark is important in view of the probable renewal of the attempt to produce fairly permanent wall-paintings in this country by some mode, if not by that of "buon fresco," in lieu of mosaic, which is necessarily an inartistic mode of rendering figures in decoration, especially if near the eye, and only suitable for mere ornament. To the testimony of this writer may be added that of Mr. Bevington Atkinson, who, in making a tour of Germany two or three years ago, carefully inspected many of the principal wall-paintings of that country, and found them to be by no means in the state of decay some partisans of mosaic have represented; but that, on the contrary, many are in perfect preservation.

From the fund in connection with the Exhibition for the Relief of Destitute Widows and Orphans of German Soldiers a first instalment of £1000 has been forwarded to the Crown Princess of Prussia, who has kindly undertaken to superintend its distribution. The exhibition will close on Nov. 5.

Mr. Ruskin, in his capacity of Professor of Fine Art to Oxford University, will give a course of six lectures during the months of November and December, in the museum of the University, on the "Elementary Principles of Sculpture." The first series of lectures by the Cambridge Professor of Fine Art, Sir Digby Wyatt, will shortly be published.

Mr. O'Connor, the scene-painter, has gone to Sedan to make sketches for some new piece that is to be produced on the London boards.

There is one, at least, of the recent telegrams from Tours upon which we trust implicit reliance may be placed. We allude to the statement that all the most valuable pictures and art-treasures of St. Cloud, including the statue of "Sappho," by Pradier, were removed by the French Committee of Defence before the commencement of the siege. A German telegram also says that the Crown Prince of Prussia has ordered the transfer of the collections of art-treasures from St. Cloud to the less-exposed Versailles.

It has been announced that many French artists and literary men joined the Zouaves of the Ghard and the Francs-Tireurs. Several, however, have found their way to this country. Among the celebrated French artists now amongst us are Messrs. Gerôme, Adolphe Yvon, Fleury, Isabey, Gustave Doré, Théodore Gudin, and Escosura.

Herr Bleibtreu, a German painter of battle-pieces of deserved reputation, is said to have already commenced, in a quiet nook of one of the palace wings at Versailles, the painting, from sketches made on the battle-fields, of two important pictures, the one representing the Crown Prince of Prussia at Wörth, the other King William at Sedan.

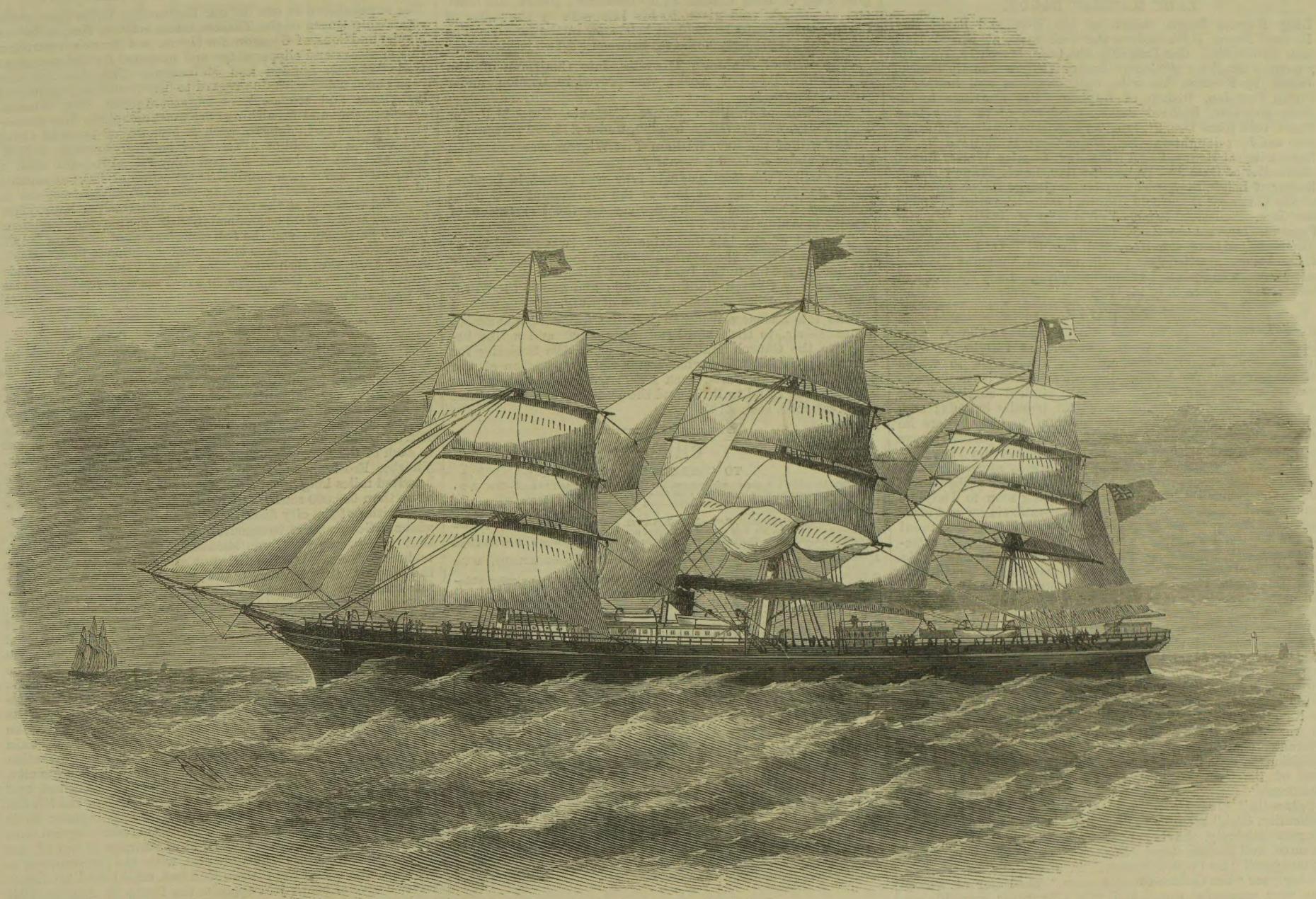
The private views of the Winter Exhibitions at the French and Dudley Galleries take place to-day (Saturday), and the exhibitions will open to the public on Monday next. Instead of the usual Winter Exhibition at the Gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, a loan exhibition of works by eminent artists is announced to open there on the 31st inst., in aid of the National Hospital for Consumption recently erected near Ventnor.

A reproduction, by the autotype process, has been published of "The Season," by Mr. Barraud. The original is one of those nondescript productions which, without being a "picture" in the proper sense of the word, and with small artistic pretensions in any way beyond ingenuity of arrangement, makes use of some pretext of place, time, and circumstance to present a large number of portraits of celebrities, the portraits being obtained by aid of individual photographs. The scene is laid almost at the same spot as in Mr. Barraud's former production, "Hyde Park in 1864"—i.e., the end of Rotten-row, near Apsley House. The hour may be supposed to be about six in the afternoon, and the period of the "season" the week before Epsom or Ascot, as the "drags" are numerous. There are more carriages and pedestrians, but fewer ladies, than in the previous performance. Mr. Barraud deserves much credit for the skilful and natural manner in which most of the figures are introduced, and for his scrupulous care in preserving the portraiture. His labours will be specially appreciated by those ambitious of possessing the power of identifying the lions of the London "season."

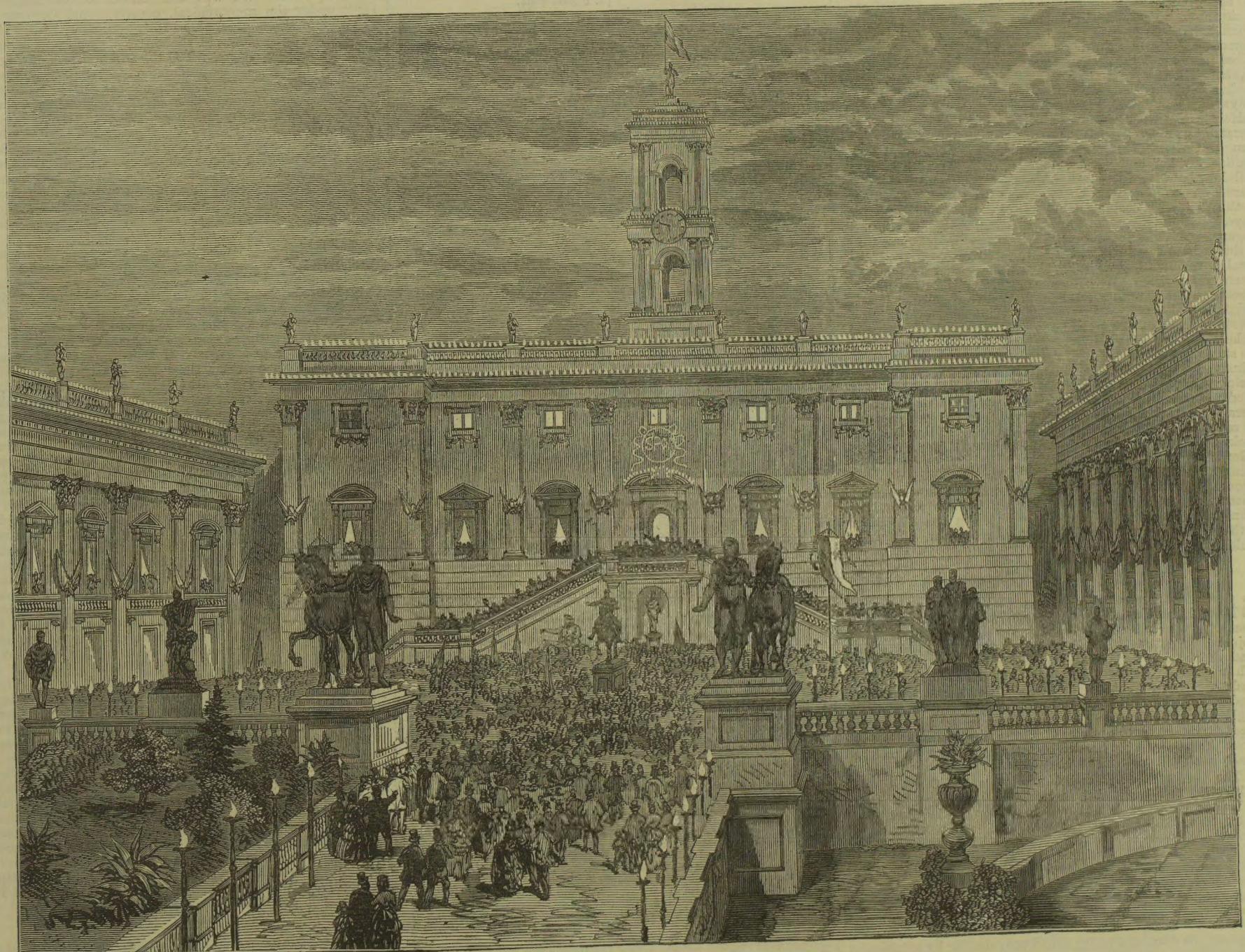
A new art pottery studio is in course of erection at Kensington for Messrs. Minton. It is intended here to educate some of the students of the South Kensington School of Art in practical china painting, and also to invite eminent artists to paint upon china and majolica. The architect of the building is Mr. Gilbert R. Relgrave.



THE WAR: INSIDE PARIS—CAMP IN THE GARDEN OF THE TUILERIES.



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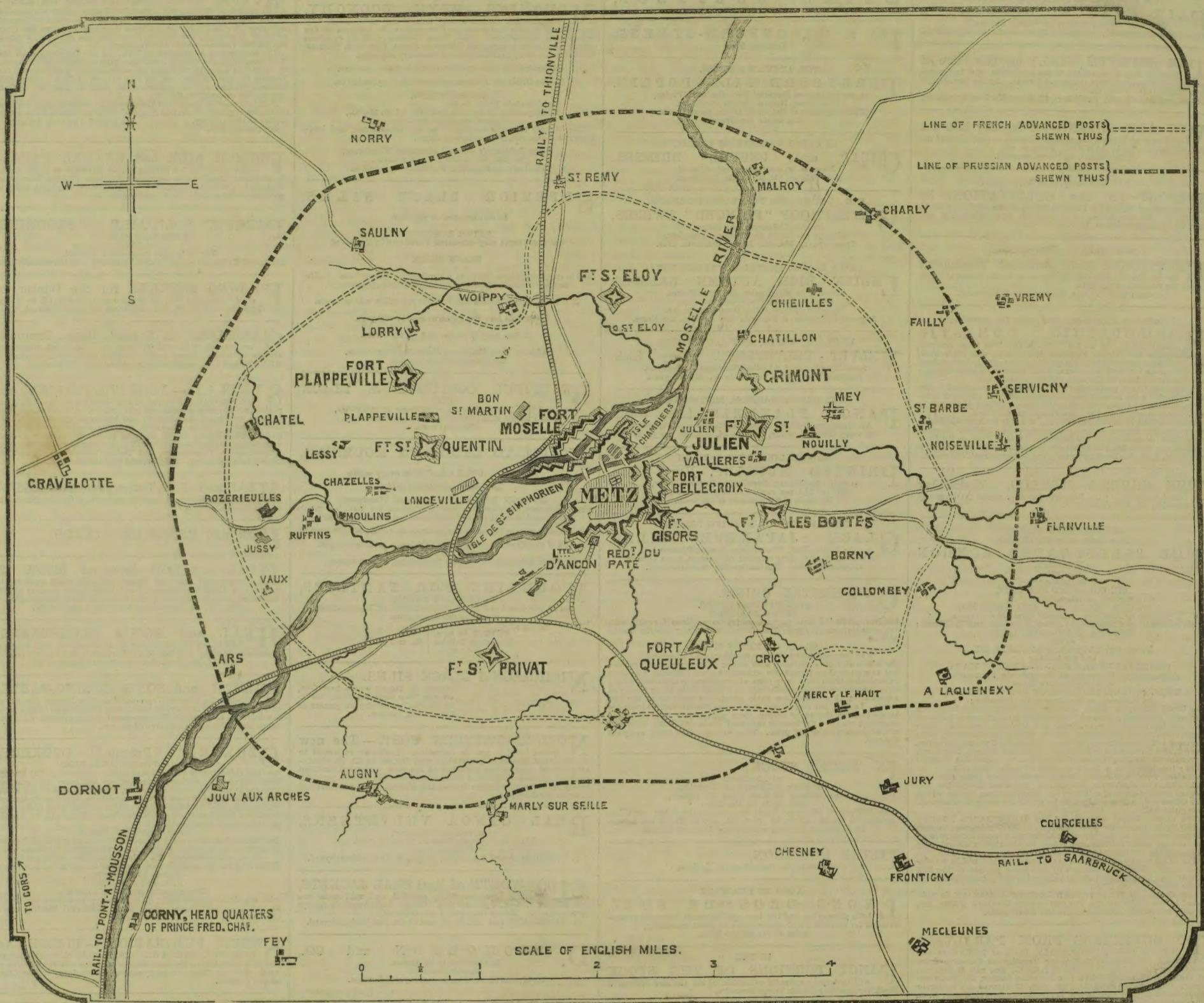
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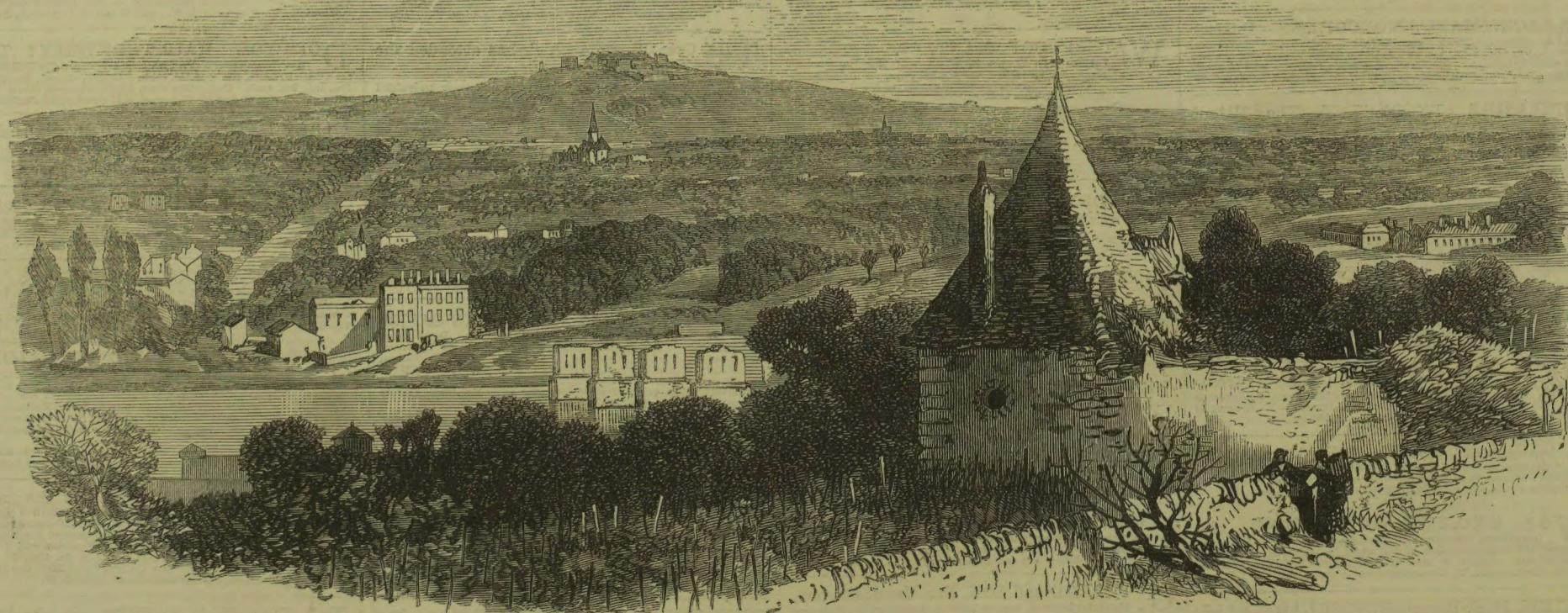
LOSS OF THE STEAMER CAMBRIA.

Another terrible calamity has befallen the Anchor line of steamers. On the night of Wednesday week, the Cambria, a fine vessel of 1997 tons, while on a voyage from New York to Glasgow, was caught in a severe gale off the north coast of Ireland and driven ashore on the rocky islet of Innistrathull, ten miles off the Donegal coast. She had on board about 170 persons, part of whom succeeded in launching and getting on board the four life-boats. Only one of these boats has yet been accounted for, and it is feared that the remaining three have foundered. The boat which was picked up contained but one passenger, Mr. M'Gartland, and the dead body

of a female, the others having been drowned through the capsizing of the boat. His account of the calamity is as follows:—About eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, the Cambria, which was under canvas and steam, and proceeding at a rapid pace, struck on the Innistrathull Rock, and the vessel immediately began to fill with water. A large hole had been made in the ship. The engine fires were put out, and the crew and passengers rushed on deck. Four boats were let down, into one of which M'Gartland got, along with about fifteen other passengers. The boats drifted from the wreck, and M'Gartland cannot say what became of those which parted from him. The boat in which he secured a seat was almost immediately capsized, and after regaining consciousness he found himself

grasping the gunwale of the boat, which had righted. He succeeded in getting into the boat, and he then discovered the body of a lady under the seat. The lady had no doubt been drowned during the time the boat was upset. M'Gartland spent the night in the open boat, tossed by waves. He was picked up at half-past two o'clock on Thursday morning by the steamer Enterprise, whose captain, Mr. Gillespie, cruised about a considerable time, in the hope of rescuing others.

The Cambria was a new vessel, having only been built last year at Port Glasgow. She was under the charge of a careful and experienced commander, and it is believed that the disaster was caused through the light on Innistrathull being obscured by the spray.



THE WAR: DEFENCES OF PARIS—FORTRESS OF MONT VALERIEN.